

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS OF THE
103RD CONGRESS

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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1990 CPH-4-4

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Arizona



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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Arizona**

Issued November 1992



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Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	28, 40, 67(B)	28, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 110(B)	170, 172	137(A), 149(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
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... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title	Headnote	Column head	Spanner
Heading	Boxhead	Stub	Data field
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
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Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	Total	Total	

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	294 333.4	545.6	45 869.1	107 782.9	500.6	32 870.3	106 764.8
Square miles	113 642.2	210.6	17 710.1	41 615.0	193.3	12 691.2	41 221.9
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
All persons	3 665 228	610 872	610 871	610 871	610 871	610 871	610 872
White	2 963 186	530 941	567 125	534 991	562 888	537 525	429 716
Black	110 524	19 280	41 578	11 849	11 434	18 172	8 211
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	203 527	10 281	27 762	19 928	7 407	5 468	132 681
Asian or Pacific Islander	55 206	14 290	7 712	6 791	10 840	11 522	4 051
Other race	332 785	36 080	166 694	37 312	18 302	38 184	36 213
Hispanic origin (of any race)	688 338	80 350	308 256	72 113	47 468	100 874	79 277
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 626 185	488 838	233 088	502 004	534 772	476 765	390 718
AGE							
All persons	3 665 228	610 872	610 871	610 871	610 871	610 871	610 872
Under 5 years	292 859	48 794	59 991	44 416	42 934	42 129	54 595
5 to 9 years	281 733	43 582	55 702	45 294	41 074	41 791	54 290
10 to 14 years	258 364	38 651	51 045	41 082	38 883	38 784	49 919
15 to 19 years	260 922	42 708	51 005	36 959	41 443	43 078	45 729
20 to 24 years	279 921	59 682	53 119	33 766	44 472	47 136	41 746
25 to 34 years	634 899	131 243	105 748	92 402	109 057	100 763	95 686
35 to 44 years	528 708	94 861	79 754	82 766	99 804	91 162	80 361
45 to 54 years	349 516	55 602	51 148	56 017	71 570	60 203	54 976
55 to 64 years	299 532	39 729	43 766	57 275	52 856	55 129	50 777
65 to 74 years	290 044	32 389	36 719	71 961	42 253	54 850	51 872
75 to 84 years	151 013	17 863	18 356	39 895	20 933	28 428	25 538
85 years and over	37 717	5 768	4 518	9 038	5 592	7 418	5 383
3 and 4 years	117 758	19 120	23 895	18 208	17 318	16 980	22 237
16 years and over	2 782 758	472 559	434 115	472 268	480 339	480 623	442 854
18 years and over	2 684 109	457 975	414 281	457 293	464 379	465 370	424 811
21 years and over	2 512 046	425 086	381 589	436 284	437 239	434 636	397 212
60 years and over	631 648	75 154	81 349	152 477	94 207	119 139	109 322
62 years and over	571 652	67 266	72 554	140 889	83 823	107 977	99 143
Median age	32.2	30.3	28.2	36.3	33.9	34.2	31.3
Female	1 854 537	307 215	303 435	310 913	313 411	310 784	308 779
Under 5 years	143 217	23 701	29 534	21 682	20 874	20 511	26 915
5 to 9 years	137 755	21 249	27 113	22 208	20 127	20 481	26 577
10 to 14 years	126 204	18 758	24 889	20 003	19 140	18 958	24 456
15 to 19 years	126 651	21 094	24 700	17 563	19 908	20 947	22 439
20 to 24 years	134 672	28 801	24 898	16 268	21 730	22 564	20 411
25 to 34 years	312 799	63 355	50 988	46 202	54 855	49 434	47 965
35 to 44 years	263 986	47 084	38 909	41 129	51 350	45 473	40 041
45 to 54 years	179 014	28 263	25 967	28 589	36 989	31 139	28 067
55 to 64 years	158 402	20 966	22 830	30 569	27 549	29 461	27 027
65 to 74 years	158 473	18 413	20 075	38 407	23 898	30 036	27 644
75 to 84 years	88 116	11 419	10 604	22 504	12 956	16 699	13 934
85 years and over	25 248	4 112	2 928	5 789	4 035	5 081	3 303
3 and 4 years	57 621	9 354	11 724	8 875	8 465	8 286	10 917
16 years and over	1 423 293	239 918	216 953	243 251	249 589	247 178	226 404
18 years and over	1 375 423	232 702	207 238	236 118	241 812	239 903	217 650
21 years and over	1 292 026	216 462	191 852	226 197	228 963	224 740	203 812
60 years and over	353 821	44 248	45 118	83 751	54 350	67 247	59 107
62 years and over	322 155	40 076	40 496	77 614	48 945	61 317	53 707
Median age	33.3	31.2	28.9	37.6	35.0	35.5	32.1
Male	1 810 691	303 657	307 436	299 958	297 460	300 087	302 093
Median age	31.2	29.5	27.5	35.0	32.7	32.9	30.5
VOTING-AGE PERSONS							
Persons 18 years and over	2 684 109	457 975	414 281	457 293	464 379	465 370	424 811
Male	1 308 686	225 273	207 043	221 175	222 567	225 467	207 161
Female	1 375 423	232 702	207 238	236 118	241 812	239 903	217 650
White	2 252 179	405 512	266 981	411 248	432 519	416 349	319 570
Black	72 575	12 813	27 038	7 518	7 503	12 236	5 467
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	118 029	6 518	16 319	11 934	4 858	3 800	74 600
Asian or Pacific Islander	39 725	10 548	5 634	4 643	7 720	8 417	2 763
Other race	201 601	22 584	98 309	21 950	11 779	24 568	22 411
Hispanic origin (of any race)	422 964	50 673	185 458	42 853	30 792	65 169	48 019
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 665 228	610 872	610 871	610 871	610 871	610 871	610 872
In households	3 584 545	602 229	593 087	596 689	607 589	590 969	593 982
Householder	1 368 843	241 398	196 480	234 162	246 345	242 990	207 468
Family householder	940 106	149 322	140 926	170 178	163 103	160 762	155 815
Nonfamily householder	428 737	92 076	55 554	63 984	83 242	82 228	51 653
Male	205 053	47 094	29 414	27 828	39 290	37 758	23 669
Living alone	148 181	31 296	21 993	20 872	27 963	28 305	17 752
Female	223 684	44 982	26 140	36 156	43 952	44 470	27 984
Living alone	189 500	35 319	22 068	32 239	37 336	38 074	24 464
Spouse	747 806	116 143	99 632	144 479	129 861	131 359	126 332
Child	1 108 306	175 802	215 638	169 580	175 152	167 569	204 565
Grandchild	63 106	6 326	19 209	8 807	6 258	7 032	15 474
Other relatives	108 866	17 890	29 158	15 208	16 164	13 381	17 065
Nonrelatives	187 618	44 670	32 970	24 453	33 809	28 638	23 078
Institutionalized persons	41 508	3 118	10 469	7 340	2 366	9 815	8 400
Other persons in group quarters	39 175	5 525	7 315	6 842	916	10 087	8 490
Persons per household	2.62	2.49	3.02	2.55	2.47	2.43	2.86
Persons per family	3.16	3.12	3.58	2.99	3.01	2.99	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	478 774	56 020	59 593	120 894	68 778	90 696	82 793
In households	462 990	53 138	57 509	117 039	66 793	87 830	80 681
Householder	302 601	35 567	38 552	74 866	43 820	57 801	51 995
Family householder	125 134	16 900	16 950	28 623	19 514	24 576	18 571
Nonfamily householder	119 287	16 182	16 014	27 211	18 624	23 459	17 797
Living alone	27 857	3 162	4 638	6 434	3 685	5 390	4 548
Male	91 430	13 020	11 376	20 777	14 939	18 069	13 249
Female	126 453	12 832	13 102	35 706	16 832	24 061	23 920
Spouse	26 642	3 828	4 638	4 842	5 007	4 483	3 844
Other relatives	7 294	911	1 217	1 625	1 134	1 485	922
Nonrelatives	13 613	2 638	1 753	3 019	1 907	2 553	1 743
Institutionalized persons	2 171	244	331	836	78	313	369
Other persons in group quarters							

Table 2. Age: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age													Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over		
The State	3 665 228	292 859	2 782 758	2 684 109	172 063	220 617	1 163 607	349 516	146 658	152 874	478 774	188 730	37 717	32.2	
District 1	610 872	48 794	472 559	457 975	32 889	47 631	226 104	55 602	20 595	19 134	56 020	23 631	5 768	30.3	
COUNTY	610 872	48 794	472 559	457 975	32 889	47 631	226 104	55 602	20 595	19 134	56 020	23 631	5 768	30.3	
Mariacopa County (pt.)															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chandler city (pt.)	89 245	9 633	62 928	60 601	3 241	5 098	37 087	7 031	2 197	1 813	4 134	1 522	386	28.6	
Gilbert town (pt.)	944	111	640	615	26	33	407	76	20	27	26	3	—	30.2	
Mesa city (pt.)	169 237	14 347	125 423	120 493	8 897	12 769	59 870	15 849	5 214	4 675	13 219	5 524	1 347	29.0	
Phoenix city (pt.)	152 054	12 336	120 306	117 324	5 754	9 753	58 545	13 339	5 253	5 848	18 562	7 891	1 908	32.5	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	52 361	2 836	44 491	43 572	1 886	3 577	17 807	5 480	2 873	2 873	9 096	4 027	1 022	36.2	
Tempe city (pt.)	141 865	9 256	114 509	111 238	12 916	16 217	51 342	13 298	4 522	3 638	9 305	3 744	850	28.4	
District 2	610 871	59 991	434 115	414 281	32 692	41 580	185 502	51 148	22 010	21 756	59 593	22 874	4 518	28.2	
COUNTY	610 871	59 991	434 115	414 281	32 692	41 580	185 502	51 148	22 010	21 756	59 593	22 874	4 518	28.2	
Mariacopa County (pt.)															
Pima County (pt.)	276 352	29 302	192 575	183 358	14 645	19 013	85 259	23 370	9 663	8 980	22 428	8 823	1 803	27.2	
Pinal County (pt.)	197 212	18 758	141 939	135 740	11 343	14 159	61 321	16 112	6 858	6 809	19 118	7 598	1 600	28.3	
Santa Cruz County	736	89	463	426	35	37	193	64	24	21	52	26	7	23.2	
Yuma County	106 895	2 755	20 606	19 471	1 384	1 430	8 343	2 733	1 184	1 251	3 146	1 144	238	29.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Avondale city (pt.)	13 110	1 571	8 720	8 200	690	902	3 654	1 144	408	386	1 016	393	100	25.2	
Glendale city (pt.)	14 684	1 559	10 600	10 210	760	1 063	4 188	1 113	549	543	1 994	990	245	28.7	
Nogales city	19 489	1 862	13 249	12 442	1 055	1 034	5 394	1 700	711	751	1 797	684	168	27.1	
Phoenix city (pt.)	226 721	23 965	158 458	150 944	12 117	15 805	70 936	18 759	7 873	7 372	18 082	6 977	1 391	27.2	
Tucson city (pt.)	140 910	13 252	103 156	98 922	8 892	11 373	44 375	10 739	4 665	4 665	14 213	5 923	1 325	28.0	
Yuma city	54 923	5 301	39 567	38 017	2 395	3 512	17 137	4 466	1 952	1 963	6 592	2 667	550	29.5	
District 3	610 871	44 416	472 268	457 293	21 009	26 930	175 168	56 017	25 692	31 583	120 894	48 933	9 038	36.3	
COUNTY	610 871	44 416	472 268	457 293	21 009	26 930	175 168	56 017	25 692	31 583	120 894	48 933	9 038	36.3	
Cocopine County (pt.)	28 933	2 413	20 688	19 850	949	1 229	10 321	2 906	1 034	1 061	2 350	794	149	31.6	
La Paz County	13 844	1 073	10 520	10 175	479	573	3 496	1 410	733	838	2 846	953	137	37.3	
Mariacopa County (pt.)	360 607	28 147	275 355	266 422	12 838	17 386	108 482	29 672	12 468	15 087	70 489	31 641	6 067	34.3	
Mariacopa County	93 497	6 118	74 474	72 372	2 716	3 597	24 240	10 333	5 320	6 893	19 273	8 041	893	40.7	
Nogavo County (pt.)	6 676	5 991	4 175	3 944	283	326	1 901	525	213	173	523	236	58	27.0	
Yavapai County	107 714	5 991	87 056	84 530	3 744	3 819	26 728	11 171	5 924	7 531	25 613	9 262	1 734	42.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Avondale city (pt.)	3 059	278	2 225	2 145	103	124	1 214	356	125	77	146	41	9	31.7	
Bullhead city	21 951	1 278	18 338	17 929	633	958	6 089	2 602	1 300	1 742	4 605	1 383	204	42.5	
Hogstoft city (pt.)	112	14	73	72	4	11	42	5	2	3	5	1	—	25.4	
Glendale city (pt.)	85 088	7 529	62 029	59 420	4 259	5 637	30 915	8 369	2 672	2 187	5 381	2 032	432	29.2	
Kingman city	12 722	852	9 709	9 349	407	469	3 663	1 385	567	690	2 168	843	190	36.9	
Lake Havasu City city	24 363	1 033	20 173	19 653	669	884	5 988	2 744	1 548	2 013	5 807	1 748	235	44.8	
New Kingdom-Buller COP	11 627	854	9 031	8 765	328	449	2 892	1 106	617	756	2 617	876	123	39.5	
Peoria city	50 618	4 664	37 017	35 899	1 378	1 914	17 285	4 077	1 691	2 072	7 532	3 406	943	32.5	
Phoenix city (pt.)	99 033	9 992	69 040	65 838	4 093	5 567	37 477	8 777	2 837	2 234	4 853	1 452	217	28.3	
Prescott city	26 455	1 204	22 237	21 691	4 243	1 361	6 273	2 618	1 423	1 797	6 976	2 819	632	43.7	
Sun City COP	38 126	18	38 076	38 063	57	94	202	892	1 311	2 915	32 243	18 279	3 324	74.5	
Sun City West COP	15 997	2	15 991	15 986	21	33	202	365	958	2 613	11 794	3 034	327	69.1	
District 4	610 871	42 934	480 339	464 379	27 140	35 174	208 861	71 570	27 427	25 429	68 778	26 525	5 592	33.9	
COUNTY	610 871	42 934	480 339	464 379	27 140	35 174	208 861	71 570	27 427	25 429	68 778	26 525	5 592	33.9	
Mariacopa County (pt.)															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Glendale city (pt.)	48 362	3 302	36 865	35 269	2 479	2 745	16 080	5 960	2 022	1 683	4 300	1 771	477	32.6	
Paradise Valley town	1 671	479	9 559	9 174	433	354	2 828	2 243	1 097	1 490	1 690	549	118	44.7	
Phoenix city (pt.)	501 883	37 246	392 083	379 368	22 517	30 042	176 862	55 813	21 172	19 557	53 400	20 696	4 311	33.0	
Scottsdale city (pt.)	48 022	1 876	41 034	39 789	1 680	2 007	13 082	7 410	3 138	3 298	9 174	3 439	675	43.7	

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age											Median age	
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over		85 years and over
District 5	610 871	42 129	480 623	465 370	30 734	36 683	191 925	60 203	26 686	28 443	90 696	35 846	7 418	34.2
COUNTY														
Cochise County	97 624	7 519	73 263	70 057	4 368	5 442	28 795	9 926	4 459	4 611	12 456	4 542	856	32.6
Graham County (pt.)	22 876	1 757	16 595	15 827	1 257	1 165	6 073	2 061	965	1 036	3 270	1 383	243	31.4
Pima County (pt.)	469 668	31 152	375 590	364 942	24 306	29 115	150 971	46 143	20 322	21 727	72 358	29 045	6 164	34.7
Pinal County (pt.)	20 703	1 701	15 175	14 544	803	961	6 086	2 073	940	1 069	2 612	876	155	33.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.)	11 688	1 036	8 315	7 937	509	618	3 726	1 132	432	412	1 108	416	88	30.5
Douglas city	12 822	1 098	8 997	8 456	653	616	3 062	1 141	564	612	1 808	742	155	30.1
Flowing Wells CDP	14 013	1 045	10 882	10 574	464	715	4 078	1 284	491	697	2 645	1 093	163	35.2
Green Valley CDP	13 231	73	12 969	12 841	44	95	512	527	652	1 576	9 515	3 879	578	70.2
Sierra Vista city	32 983	2 951	24 599	23 566	1 776	2 665	11 378	3 091	1 162	1 093	2 401	770	169	28.8
Tucson city (pt.)	264 480	18 607	212 529	207 074	17 548	21 190	87 610	22 726	10 294	10 721	36 985	16 078	3 903	32.0
District 6	610 872	54 595	442 854	424 811	27 599	32 619	176 047	54 976	24 248	26 529	82 793	30 921	5 383	31.3
COUNTY														
Apache County	61 591	7 494	38 409	35 927	3 040	3 421	16 457	5 119	2 085	1 666	4 139	1 675	435	23.4
Cochino County (pt.)	67 658	6 200	48 986	46 832	7 182	7 054	20 614	5 253	1 926	1 611	3 192	1 161	303	24.2
Gila County	40 216	2 845	30 718	29 489	1 284	1 426	9 844	4 324	2 222	2 574	7 815	2 898	491	38.8
Graham County (pt.)	3 678	572	2 051	1 925	168	264	2 027	231	98	57	80	27	3	19.4
Greenlee County	8 008	577	5 598	5 269	278	221	2 275	843	403	353	896	318	60	32.1
Maricopa County (pt.)	263 399	21 005	200 361	194 176	8 492	11 778	79 140	23 666	10 571	12 987	47 542	18 004	2 918	34.7
Navajo County (pt.)	71 382	7 961	46 616	43 882	3 113	3 616	19 539	6 448	2 671	2 643	5 852	2 021	407	26.4
Pinal County (pt.)	94 940	7 921	70 115	67 311	4 042	4 839	27 151	9 092	4 272	4 638	13 277	4 817	766	32.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city	18 100	1 132	14 549	14 178	558	663	4 377	1 655	922	1 207	4 796	1 917	280	42.6
Casa Grande city (pt.)	7 394	793	5 131	4 899	349	418	2 021	599	256	300	916	351	48	28.3
Chandler city (pt.)	1 288	37	1 160	1 136	33	57	256	1 110	110	159	403	65	5	56.3
Flagstaff city (pt.)	45 745	3 288	35 448	34 263	6 076	5 801	14 635	3 579	1 180	1 014	1 978	666	160	24.6
Fountain Hills town	10 030	673	8 095	7 888	246	312	3 082	1 261	599	756	1 632	363	43	40.0
Gilbert town (pt.)	28 244	3 089	19 004	18 106	1 104	1 702	11 109	2 225	640	437	1 889	273	46	27.0
Mesa city (pt.)	118 854	10 612	88 114	85 355	3 975	5 978	35 280	8 366	3 983	5 279	22 494	9 130	1 586	32.6
Phoenix city (pt.)	3 712	310	2 882	2 802	102	124	1 498	8 398	190	161	329	78	5	33.8
Scottsdale city (pt.)	29 686	1 948	24 070	23 529	930	1 288	11 386	4 147	1 476	1 373	2 929	965	204	36.5
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of only race)	Not of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Female		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
		Male											
The State -----	3 645 228	1 854 537	2 963 186	110 524	203 527	55 206	332 785	688 338	2 626 185	104 809	190 091	51 530	4 275
District 1-----	610 872	307 215	530 941	19 280	10 281	14 290	36 080	80 350	488 838	18 506	8 897	13 672	609
COUNTY													
Moripopa County (pt.)-----	610 872	307 215	530 941	19 280	10 281	14 290	36 080	80 350	488 838	18 506	8 897	13 672	609
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Chandler city (pt.)-----	89 245	44 957	75 850	2 311	1 104	2 147	7 833	15 544	68 523	2 189	842	2 051	96
Gilbert town (pt.)-----	944	470	840	24	10	37	33	79	797	24	10	34	145
Mesa city (pt.)-----	169 237	85 493	151 602	3 405	2 114	3 019	9 097	18 824	142 286	3 266	1 843	2 873	207
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	152 054	76 903	125 462	8 422	2 684	2 019	10 944	25 798	111 463	8 076	4 038	2 472	298
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	52 361	27 727	49 364	555	598	633	1 211	3 946	46 772	536	478	600	59
Tempe city (pt.)-----	141 865	68 911	123 209	4 542	1 877	5 748	6 489	15 430	114 637	4 394	1 652	5 620	132
District 2-----	610 871	303 435	367 125	41 578	27 762	7 712	166 694	308 256	233 088	38 897	22 518	6 500	1 612
COUNTY													
Moripopa County (pt.)-----	276 352	135 799	158 387	29 749	9 190	3 195	75 831	139 199	98 943	28 119	6 796	2 527	768
Pima County (pt.)-----	197 212	99 230	105 858	8 675	16 364	2 960	63 355	102 443	69 807	7 945	13 804	2 654	559
Pinal County (pt.)-----	736	363	19	1	715	1	5	1	19	1	711	1	71
Santa Cruz County-----	29 676	15 545	22 159	97	64	164	7 192	23 221	6 168	56	29	131	214
Yuma County-----	106 895	52 498	80 702	3 056	1 429	1 393	20 315	43 388	58 151	2 776	1 178	1 188	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Avondale city (pt.)-----	13 110	6 549	6 893	698	202	124	5 193	7 767	4 457	632	118	98	38
Glendale city (pt.)-----	14 684	7 494	9 043	409	258	173	4 801	6 676	7 244	372	200	51	52
Nogales city-----	19 489	10 410	13 642	76	39	70	5 662	17 924	17 458	37	10	56	32
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	226 721	111 020	129 479	28 288	5 831	2 741	60 382	115 236	77 458	26 783	4 442	2 169	633
Tucson city (pt.)-----	140 910	70 825	75 456	7 597	4 035	2 541	51 281	80 521	48 021	6 963	2 669	455	281
Yuma city-----	54 923	27 816	40 103	2 088	603	929	11 200	19 577	32 093	1 885	438	802	128
District 3-----	610 871	310 913	534 991	11 849	19 928	6 791	37 312	72 113	502 004	11 314	18 520	6 284	636
COUNTY													
Cocopine County (pt.)-----	28 933	14 369	22 975	249	4 786	151	772	2 329	21 496	246	4 700	144	18
La Paz County-----	13 844	6 748	10 335	118	2 402	102	887	3 139	8 495	103	2 005	83	19
Moripopa County (pt.)-----	360 607	184 685	309 504	10 855	2 866	5 462	31 920	54 707	287 587	10 366	2 429	5 058	460
Mohave County-----	93 497	46 936	88 834	303	2 145	569	1 646	4 419	85 808	291	1 919	514	46
Navajo County (pt.)-----	6 276	3 099	88 237	3	5 989	17	30	4 120	5 227	3	5 887	15	24
Yavapai County-----	107 714	54 998	103 106	321	1 740	490	2 057	6 899	98 391	305	1 580	470	69
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Avondale city (pt.)-----	3 059	1 464	2 635	49	15	79	281	504	2 417	49	15	66	8
Bullhead City city-----	21 951	10 951	20 915	115	176	158	587	1 426	20 096	115	149	149	16
Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	112	58	91	1	10	10	14	14	87	1	10	1	108
Glendale city (pt.)-----	85 088	42 981	74 105	2 564	765	1 765	5 889	11 365	68 863	2 446	657	1 649	10
Kingman city-----	12 722	6 506	11 923	36	224	145	394	949	23 189	34	207	127	10
Lake Havasu City city-----	24 363	12 089	23 850	59	147	113	194	892	10 818	55	116	101	4
New Kingman-Bulter CDP-----	11 627	5 688	11 182	31	128	48	238	618	10 771	31	117	39	64
Peoria city-----	50 618	24 263	44 012	1 107	300	733	4 466	7 856	40 689	1 071	257	681	172
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	99 033	49 498	83 583	4 648	995	1 977	7 830	15 003	76 719	4 438	863	1 838	23
Prescott city-----	26 455	13 559	25 198	128	330	149	650	1 889	23 984	121	298	140	3
Sun City CDP-----	38 126	15 404	37 960	63	26	49	28	191	37 801	62	26	43	3
Sun City West CDP-----	15 997	7 367	15 897	59	12	27	2	33	15 866	59	12	27	1
District 4-----	610 871	297 460	562 888	11 434	7 407	10 840	18 302	47 468	534 772	11 021	6 860	10 334	416
COUNTY													
Moripopa County (pt.)-----	610 871	297 460	562 888	11 434	7 407	10 840	18 302	47 468	534 772	11 021	6 860	10 334	416
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Glendale city (pt.)-----	48 362	23 341	42 736	1 482	379	1 212	2 553	4 870	40 472	1 442	344	1 173	61
Paradise Valley town-----	11 871	5 916	11 377	31	36	178	49	237	11 200	28	32	173	1
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	501 883	245 448	441 195	9 675	6 848	8 863	15 302	40 924	436 545	9 309	6 349	8 412	344
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	48 022	22 475	46 660	242	143	580	397	1 419	45 652	238	134	569	10

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Not of Hispanic origin					Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race
District 5-----	610 871	300 087	310 784	537 525	18 172	5 468	11 522	38 184	100 874	476 765	17 243	4 458	10 927	604
COUNTY														
Cochise County-----	97 624	49 727	47 897	79 724	5 078	790	2 247	9 785	28 379	61 543	4 815	654	2 108	125
Graham County (pt.)-----	22 876	11 862	11 014	20 568	498	315	104	1 391	6 634	15 402	464	268	95	13
Pima County (pt.)-----	469 668	228 284	241 384	419 118	12 120	3 966	9 004	25 460	60 819	385 112	11 510	3 201	8 574	452
Pinol County (pt.)-----	20 703	10 214	10 489	18 115	476	397	167	1 548	5 042	14 708	454	335	150	14
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.)-----	11 688	5 706	5 982	9 909	405	245	129	1 000	2 827	8 143	391	199	119	9
Douglas city-----	12 822	6 004	6 818	9 163	137	42	60	3 420	10 703	1 959	68	17	43	32
Flowing Wells CDP-----	14 013	6 627	7 386	12 993	64	151	75	730	1 721	12 031	58	116	71	16
Green Valley CDP-----	13 231	5 844	7 387	12 957	30	41	41	1 62	3 882	12 759	27	22	38	3
Sierra Vista city-----	32 983	16 939	16 044	25 518	3 949	204	1 722	1 590	3 884	23 407	3 818	180	1 642	52
Tucson city (pt.)-----	264 480	127 234	137 246	229 599	9 769	2 429	6 360	16 323	38 074	208 823	9 310	1 944	6 030	299
District 6-----	610 872	302 093	308 779	429 716	8 211	132 681	4 051	36 213	79 277	390 718	7 828	128 838	3 813	398
COUNTY														
Apache County-----	61 591	30 268	31 323	12 456	100	47 803	94	1 138	2 599	11 354	98	47 425	86	29
Cochino County (pt.)-----	67 658	33 535	34 123	38 861	1 170	23 447	710	3 470	7 367	35 442	1 093	23 037	677	42
Gila County-----	40 216	19 648	20 568	30 776	99	5 238	140	3 963	7 486	27 377	97	5 112	109	35
Graham County (pt.)-----	3 678	1 773	1 905	35	4	3 636	2	1	48	35	4	3 589	2	-
Greenlee County-----	8 008	4 051	3 957	6 835	28	183	16	946	3 456	4 372	27	129	15	9
Mohave County (pt.)-----	263 399	128 186	135 213	237 700	2 939	8 273	2 507	11 980	23 774	226 936	2 831	7 288	2 405	165
Navajo County (pt.)-----	71 382	35 571	35 811	33 968	700	34 428	247	2 039	5 532	31 029	664	33 902	230	25
Pinol County (pt.)-----	94 940	49 061	45 879	69 085	3 171	9 673	335	12 676	29 015	54 173	3 014	8 356	289	93
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city-----	18 100	8 807	9 293	17 447	69	150	64	370	1 018	16 820	60	133	58	11
Casa Grande city (pt.)-----	7 394	3 636	3 758	4 615	579	383	25	1 792	3 755	2 761	554	302	15	7
Chandler city (pt.)-----	1 288	601	687	1 264	10	1	6	7	98	1 176	7	1	6	-
Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	45 745	22 683	23 062	36 428	1 134	4 200	657	3 326	6 958	33 153	1 059	3 908	629	38
Fountain Hills town-----	10 030	4 847	5 183	9 842	41	59	56	32	257	9 626	41	52	4	4
Gilbert town (pt.)-----	28 244	14 087	14 157	25 522	440	131	463	1 688	3 303	23 953	409	105	453	21
Mesa city (pt.)-----	118 854	57 726	61 128	107 870	1 937	904	1 336	6 807	12 533	102 291	1 880	778	1 267	105
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	3 712	1 791	1 921	3 613	20	9	38	32	142	3 507	20	8	35	8
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	29 686	14 212	15 474	28 871	195	58	387	175	838	28 208	192	57	383	-
Tempe city (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
The State	3 584 545	1 368 843	940 106	747 806	142 320	428 737	337 681	119 287	91 430	2.62	3.16	80 683	41 508	39 175
District 1	602 229	241 398	149 322	116 143	24 251	92 076	66 615	16 182	13 020	2.49	3.12	8 643	3 118	5 525
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.)	602 229	241 398	149 322	116 143	24 251	92 076	66 615	16 182	13 020	2.49	3.12	8 643	3 118	5 525
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.)	88 821	30 896	23 241	18 872	3 234	7 655	5 531	992	794	2.87	3.31	424	363	61
Gilbert town (pt.)	944	293	263	248	9	30	22	2	1	3.22	3.40	—	—	—
Mesa city (pt.)	168 423	63 542	41 859	33 164	6 443	21 683	16 056	3 762	3 049	2.65	3.27	814	624	190
Phoenix city (pt.)	150 089	65 080	37 222	27 750	6 848	27 858	21 719	5 712	4 481	2.31	2.99	1 965	1 151	814
Scottsdale city (pt.)	51 646	23 916	13 323	10 130	2 442	10 593	8 120	2 873	2 356	2.16	2.78	715	661	54
Tempe city (pt.)	137 211	55 540	31 948	24 663	5 169	23 592	14 565	2 409	1 974	2.47	3.08	4 654	248	4 406
District 2	593 087	196 480	140 926	99 632	30 435	55 554	44 061	16 014	11 376	3.02	3.58	17 784	10 469	7 315
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.)	265 856	83 774	60 571	40 059	14 760	23 203	18 466	6 724	4 816	3.17	3.74	10 496	7 299	3 197
Pima County (pt.)	194 164	67 933	45 387	30 840	10 934	22 546	17 319	5 603	4 006	2.86	3.51	3 048	2 119	929
Pinal County (pt.)	736	174	147	66	56	27	18	11	4	4.23	4.54	—	—	—
Santa Cruz County	29 510	8 808	7 150	5 558	1 310	1 658	1 462	716	542	3.35	3.78	166	77	89
Yuma County	102 821	35 791	27 671	23 109	3 375	8 120	6 796	2 960	2 008	2.87	3.30	4 074	974	3 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.)	12 928	3 905	3 021	1 993	794	884	728	243	167	3.31	3.79	182	176	6
Bullhead City city	14 409	5 354	3 475	2 218	947	1 879	1 547	649	519	2.69	3.33	275	177	98
Nogales city (pt.)	19 347	5 279	4 463	3 236	1 034	816	725	409	334	3.66	4.03	142	77	65
Phoenix city (pt.)	216 918	68 379	49 036	31 958	12 253	19 343	15 323	5 537	3 951	3.17	3.75	9 803	6 942	2 861
Tucson city (pt.)	138 022	50 211	31 683	20 961	8 188	18 528	14 060	4 416	3 219	2.75	3.46	2 888	2 067	821
Yuma city	54 023	19 282	14 351	11 603	2 103	4 931	4 087	1 630	1 233	2.80	3.28	900	699	201
District 3	596 689	234 162	170 178	144 479	18 560	63 984	53 111	27 211	20 777	2.55	2.99	14 182	7 340	6 842
COUNTY														
Cochise County (pt.)	28 176	9 993	7 235	6 125	754	2 758	2 168	556	393	2.82	3.35	757	15	742
Lo Paz County	13 670	5 348	3 809	3 053	509	1 539	1 316	601	337	2.56	3.03	174	25	149
Moricono County (pt.)	352 290	135 645	99 915	84 768	10 962	35 730	30 181	16 573	13 321	2.60	3.04	8 317	5 420	2 897
Mohave County	90 960	36 801	26 650	22 679	2 769	10 151	8 031	3 707	2 523	2.47	2.86	2 537	654	1 883
Navajo County (pt.)	6 252	1 597	1 303	788	441	294	260	63	49	3.91	4.37	24	24	—
Yavapai County	105 341	44 778	31 266	27 066	3 125	13 512	11 155	5 711	4 154	2.35	2.78	2 373	1 202	1 171
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.)	2 978	1 012	830	764	49	182	150	24	15	2.94	3.27	81	—	81
Bullhead City city	20 583	8 824	6 013	5 018	690	2 811	2 086	865	599	2.33	2.71	1 368	140	1 228
Floresville city (pt.)	109	37	23	20	3	14	12	2	2	2.95	3.91	3	—	3
Glendale city (pt.)	84 530	30 220	22 240	17 744	3 261	7 980	6 033	1 450	1 143	2.80	3.25	558	65	493
Kingman city	12 360	4 922	3 444	2 841	456	1 478	1 288	590	439	2.51	3.03	362	296	66
Lake Havasu City city	23 911	9 919	7 540	6 682	597	2 379	1 844	884	639	2.41	2.71	452	208	244
New Kingman-Butler CDP	11 627	4 692	3 441	2 842	435	1 251	1 044	557	380	2.48	2.86	—	—	—
Peoria city	49 777	18 254	14 061	12 190	1 373	4 193	3 569	1 829	1 537	2.73	3.14	841	664	177
Phoenix city (pt.)	98 552	32 617	26 023	20 990	3 595	6 594	4 843	867	642	3.02	3.36	481	471	10
Prescott city	25 274	11 479	7 130	6 016	867	4 349	3 488	1 759	1 371	2.20	2.71	1 181	868	313
Sun City CDP	37 451	23 115	13 294	12 567	582	9 821	9 456	8 738	7 207	1.62	2.05	675	675	—
Sun City West CDP	15 921	8 726	6 787	6 616	123	1 939	1 833	1 557	1 204	1.82	2.04	76	76	—
District 4	607 589	246 345	163 103	129 861	24 843	83 242	65 299	18 624	14 939	2.47	3.01	3 282	2 366	916
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.)	607 589	246 345	163 103	129 861	24 843	83 242	65 299	18 624	14 939	2.47	3.01	3 282	2 366	916
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.)	47 803	18 095	12 762	10 040	2 104	5 333	4 201	1 223	1 018	2.64	3.14	559	532	27
Paradise Valley town	11 671	4 318	3 579	3 316	185	739	607	254	185	2.70	2.96	—	—	—
Phoenix city (pt.)	499 269	202 395	132 426	104 382	20 824	69 969	54 555	14 718	11 704	2.47	3.02	2 614	1 753	861
Scottsdale city (pt.)	47 913	21 152	14 044	11 854	1 716	7 108	5 850	2 382	1 989	2.27	2.76	109	81	28
District 5	590 969	242 990	160 762	131 359	22 456	82 228	66 379	23 459	18 069	2.43	2.99	19 902	9 815	10 087
COUNTY														
Cochise County	92 513	34 546	25 328	20 796	3 518	9 218	8 061	3 145	2 232	2.68	3.18	5 111	2 813	2 298
Graham County (pt.)	20 847	7 147	5 434	4 484	743	1 713	1 522	833	617	2.92	3.42	2 029	1 773	256
Pima County (pt.)	457 116	193 859	124 279	101 326	17 505	69 580	55 400	18 970	14 845	2.36	2.92	12 552	5 079	7 473
Pinal County (pt.)	20 493	7 438	5 721	4 753	690	1 717	1 396	511	375	2.76	3.15	210	150	60
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.)	11 553	4 061	3 075	2 459	476	986	784	226	179	2.84	3.28	135	135	—
Douglas city	12 726	4 011	3 157	2 183	825	854	788	450	327	3.17	3.66	96	28	68
Flowing Wells CDP	13 951	5 800	3 812	2 901	718	1 988	1 641	810	621	2.41	2.95	62	—	62
Green Valley CDP	13 093	7 443	5 007	4 815	153	2 436	2 297	1 916	1 533	1.76	2.09	138	136	2
Sierra Vista city	30 962	11 672	8 650	7 368	1 011	3 022	2 605	573	443	2.65	3.13	2 021	158	1 863
Tucson city (pt.)	255 794	112 474	65 336	49 847	12 015	47 138	36 844	11 576	9 116	2.27	2.93	8 686	1 650	7 036
District 6	593 982	207 468	155 815	126 332	21 775	51 653	42 216	17 797	13 249	2.86	3.33	16 890	8 400	8 490
COUNTY														
Apache County	60 724	15 981	13 014	8 704	3 268	2 967	2 683	928	602	3.80	4.32	867	451	416
Cochise County (pt.)	61 392	19 925	13 922	10 268	2 690	6 003	3 790	656	487	3.08	3.64	6 266	257	6 009
Gila County	39 573	15 438	11 204	9 391	1 355	4 234	3 755	1 897	1 251	2.56	3.05	643	486	157
Graham County (pt.)	3 666	783	719	448	226	64	54	7	6	4.68	4.78	12	—	12
Greenlee County	8 001	2 809	2 110	1 778	226	699	637	243	163	2.85	3.38	7	7	—

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
							Total	65 years and over						
District 6—Can. COUNTY—Con.														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	260 827	100 398	74 300	64 278	7 345	26 098	21 451	9 759	7 695	2.60	3.03	2 572	1 503	1 069
Navajo County (pt.) -----	70 157	20 592	16 627	12 823	2 945	3 965	3 464	1 278	912	3.41	3.86	1 225	1 046	179
Pinal County (pt.) -----	89 642	31 542	23 919	18 642	3 720	7 623	6 382	3 029	2 133	2.84	3.27	5 298	4 650	648
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city -----	17 834	7 705	5 326	4 463	619	2 379	1 993	1 102	779	2.31	2.75	266	112	154
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	7 244	2 434	1 761	1 229	389	673	586	286	221	2.98	3.55	150	—	150
Chandler city (pt.) -----	1 288	594	452	401	42	142	110	53	44	2.17	2.43	—	—	—
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	39 549	14 380	9 380	7 203	1 592	5 000	2 928	454	357	2.75	3.26	6 196	213	5 983
Fountain Hills town -----	10 030	3 972	3 222	2 906	228	750	595	227	171	2.53	2.80	—	—	—
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	28 244	9 088	7 241	6 141	819	1 847	1 289	171	137	3.11	3.50	—	—	—
Mesa city (pt.) -----	117 274	44 321	32 447	27 671	3 549	11 874	9 790	4 977	3 964	2.65	3.11	1 580	1 014	566
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	3 689	1 450	1 124	1 029	73	326	254	44	37	2.54	2.89	23	23	—
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	29 425	12 515	8 509	7 618	673	4 006	3 153	519	427	2.35	2.84	261	223	38
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State-----	3 665 228	294 333.4	113 642.2	12.5	32.3	District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.					
District 1-----	610 B72	545.6	210.6	1 119.6	2 900.6	Sun City CDP-----	38 126	38.1	14.7	1 000.7	2 593.6
COUNTY						Sun City West CDP-----	15 997	23.8	9.2	672.1	1 738.8
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	610 B72	545.6	210.6	1 119.6	2 900.6	District 4-----	610 B71	500.6	193.3	1 220.3	3 160.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						COUNTY					
Chandler city (pt.)-----	89 245	119.3	46.1	748.1	1 935.9	Maricopa County (pt.)-----	610 B71	500.6	193.3	1 220.3	3 160.2
Gilbert town (pt.)-----	944	1.4	.5	674.3	1 888.0	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Mesa city (pt.)-----	169 237	106.1	41.0	1 595.1	4 127.7	Glendale city (pt.)-----	48 362	21.1	8.1	2 292.0	5 970.6
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	152 054	142.5	55.0	1 067.0	2 764.6	Paradise Valley town-----	11 671	39.5	15.2	295.5	767.8
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	52 361	26.2	10.1	1 998.5	5 184.3	Phoenix city (pt.)-----	501 883	364.5	140.7	1 376.9	3 567.0
Tempe city (pt.)-----	141 B65	102.3	39.5	1 386.8	3 591.5	Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	48 022	53.9	20.8	890.9	2 308.8
District 2-----	610 B71	45 B69.1	17 710.1	13.3	34.5	District 5-----	610 B71	32 B70.3	12 691.2	18.6	48.1
COUNTY						COUNTY					
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	276 352	9 B66.1	3 B09.3	28.0	72.5	Cochise County-----	97 624	15 980.3	6 170.0	6.1	15.8
Pima County (pt.)-----	197 212	17 434.1	6 731.3	11.3	29.3	Maricopa County (pt.)-----	22 876	7 611.4	2 938.8	3.0	7.8
Pinal County (pt.)-----	736	1 B08.7	417.3	.7	1.8	Pima County (pt.)-----	469 668	6 360.2	2 455.7	73.8	191.3
Santa Cruz County-----	29 676	3 B05.8	1 237.7	9.3	24.0	Pinal County (pt.)-----	20 703	2 918.4	1 126.8	7.1	18.4
Yuma County-----	106 B95	14 B28.4	5 514.4	7.5	19.4	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Casa Grande city (pt.)-----	11 688	34.6	13.4	337.8	872.2
Avondale city (pt.)-----	13 110	31.3	12.1	418.8	1 083.5	Douglas city-----	12 822	12.3	4.7	1 042.4	2 728.1
Glendale city (pt.)-----	14 684	11.7	4.5	1 255.0	3 263.1	Flaming Wells CDP-----	14 013	9.1	3.5	1 539.9	4 003.7
Nagales city-----	19 489	54.0	20.8	360.9	937.0	Green Valley CDP-----	13 231	57.5	22.2	230.1	596.0
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	226 721	289.1	111.6	784.2	2 031.6	Sierra Vista city-----	32 983	368.7	142.4	89.5	231.6
Tucson city (pt.)-----	140 910	104.4	40.3	1 349.7	3 496.5	Tucson city (pt.)-----	264 480	300.4	116.0	880.4	2 280.0
Yuma city-----	54 923	56.6	21.9	970.4	2 507.9	District 6-----	610 B72	106 764.8	41 221.9	5.7	14.8
District 3-----	610 B71	107 B72.9	41 615.0	5.7	14.7	COUNTY					
COUNTY						Apache County-----	61 591	29 022.7	11 205.7	2.1	5.5
Cocaina County (pt.)-----	28 933	28 577.3	11 033.7	1.0	2.6	Cocaina County (pt.)-----	67 658	19 646.3	7 585.4	3.4	8.9
La Paz County-----	13 844	11 653.9	4 499.6	1.2	3.1	Gila County-----	40 216	12 349.3	4 768.1	3.3	8.4
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	360 607	7 765.1	2 998.1	46.4	120.3	Graham County (pt.)-----	3 678	4 379.4	1 690.9	.8	2.2
Mahave County-----	93 497	34 479.2	13 312.4	2.7	7.0	Greenlee County-----	8 008	4 784.1	1 847.1	1.7	4.3
Navajo County (pt.)-----	6 276	4 267.5	1 647.7	1.5	3.8	Maricopa County (pt.)-----	263 399	5 161.1	1 992.7	51.0	132.2
Yavapai County-----	107 714	21 040.0	8 123.5	5.1	13.3	Navajo County (pt.)-----	71 382	21 512.8	8 306.1	3.3	8.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Pinal County (pt.)-----	94 940	9 909.2	3 825.9	9.6	24.8
Avondale city (pt.)-----	3 059	26.0	10.1	117.7	302.9	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Bullhead City city-----	21 951	111.6	43.1	196.7	509.3	Apache Junction city-----	18 100	42.6	16.4	424.9	1 103.7
Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	112	2.0	.8	56.0	140.0	Casa Grande city (pt.)-----	7 394	21.8	8.4	339.2	880.2
Glendale city (pt.)-----	85 088	102.5	39.6	830.1	2 148.7	Chandler city (pt.)-----	1 288	3.9	1.5	330.3	858.7
Kingman city-----	12 722	53.8	20.8	236.5	611.6	Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	45 745	161.8	62.5	282.7	731.9
Lake Havasu City city-----	24 363	111.5	43.0	218.5	566.6	Fountain Hills town-----	10 030	43.3	16.7	231.6	600.6
New Kingman-Butler CDP-----	11 627	37.4	14.4	310.9	807.4	Gilbert town (pt.)-----	28 244	68.9	26.6	409.9	1 061.8
Pearia city-----	50 618	159.2	61.5	318.0	823.1	Mesa city (pt.)-----	118 854	175.2	67.6	678.4	1 758.2
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	99 033	112.5	43.4	880.3	2 281.9	Phoenix city (pt.)-----	3 712	179.0	69.1	20.7	53.7
Prescott city-----	26 455	83.9	32.4	315.3	816.5	Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	29 686	397.5	153.5	74.7	193.4
						Tempe city (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 1 -----	610 872	10 281	5 392	1 395	6 827	6 518	763	1 088	3 572	556	168	117	254	23.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	610 871	27 762	14 266	3 619	17 376	16 319	1 507	1 919	8 031	2 120	782	574	1 386	22.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas -----	12 769	12 213	6 314	1 568	7 495	6 985	624	765	3 248	983	398	281	686	22.3
Cocopah Reservation, AZ -----	515	436	230	49	267	252	26	21	128	32	9	10	26	21.8
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.) -----	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papago Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	8 654	8 420	4 298	1 013	5 354	4 988	424	541	2 210	731	307	210	565	23.6
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ -----	2 412	2 284	1 219	385	1 200	1 115	110	145	568	147	47	48	50	17.4
San Xavier Reservation, AZ -----	1 172	1 073	567	121	674	630	64	58	342	73	35	13	45	22.8
District 3 -----	610 871	19 928	10 243	2 393	12 688	11 934	969	1 141	6 277	1 425	485	476	1 161	24.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas -----	16 817	11 738	6 021	1 415	7 447	7 015	542	636	3 481	867	320	314	855	24.8
Comp Verde Reservation, AZ -----	618	569	285	89	337	319	27	31	157	46	11	12	35	21.6
Colorado River Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.) -----	6 790	2 321	1 205	275	1 415	1 325	120	128	680	167	49	57	124	22.4
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-CA-NV (pt.) -----	454	340	211	74	180	166	15	29	86	13	5	6	12	17.6
Havasupai Reservation, AZ -----	423	400	199	58	242	233	9	25	134	26	9	7	23	24.8
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.) -----	7 358	7 059	3 581	771	4 635	4 369	325	367	2 087	554	226	202	608	26.3
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	822	802	412	111	483	461	33	47	256	45	16	21	43	23.6
Kaibab Reservation, AZ -----	165	102	51	11	66	60	3	5	34	7	1	4	6	25.7
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	11	11	4	2	9	7	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	32.5
Yavapai Reservation, AZ -----	176	134	73	24	80	75	10	4	44	9	3	3	2	20.0
District 5 -----	610 871	5 468	2 640	501	4 025	3 800	374	458	1 885	511	143	130	299	27.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6 -----	610 872	132 681	67 968	18 128	80 193	74 600	7 167	8 559	35 465	9 600	3 810	3 095	6 904	21.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas -----	124 306	118 287	60 613	16 250	71 315	66 379	6 216	7 489	31 077	8 710	3 523	2 891	6 473	21.5
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ -----	10 394	9 825	5 044	1 539	5 734	5 372	471	727	2 762	668	247	177	320	20.9
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ -----	640	560	281	88	326	313	27	36	164	38	19	11	18	21.7
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	9 540	9 116	4 780	1 232	5 629	5 290	465	621	2 602	691	247	205	459	22.7
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.) -----	2	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	80.0
Moricapo (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ -----	446	405	211	47	256	242	26	27	129	25	7	7	21	22.9
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	90 953	87 579	44 764	11 762	52 987	49 151	4 729	5 329	22 354	6 498	2 715	2 266	5 260	21.5
Popago Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	76	60	39	7	43	43	3	5	19	2	3	6	5	28.1
Payson (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ -----	102	97	43	13	64	60	7	5	31	8	5	3	1	24.6
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	4 852	3 533	1 810	508	2 093	1 974	167	239	1 038	274	74	56	126	21.6
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	7 294	7 110	3 639	1 054	4 181	3 932	321	500	1 978	506	206	160	261	21.5
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.) -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
HOUSING UNITS							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 479	231 083	295 941	280 302	278 234	298 391
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	1 368 843	241 398	196 480	234 162	246 345	242 990	207 468
Owner-occupied housing units	878 561	132 993	113 702	174 227	154 593	153 309	149 737
White	779 505	123 824	80 886	162 514	148 700	143 310	120 271
Black	15 257	2 447	6 362	1 869	1 326	2 083	1 170
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	31 216	700	3 617	3 330	573	715	22 281
Asian or Pacific Islander	8 295	2 130	1 067	1 120	1 859	1 525	594
Other race	44 288	3 892	21 770	5 394	2 135	5 676	5 421
Hispanic origin (of any race)	99 840	9 718	42 821	11 161	6 452	16 793	12 895
Renter-occupied housing units	490 282	108 405	82 778	59 935	91 752	89 681	57 731
White	397 844	92 488	50 495	51 932	82 222	77 645	43 062
Black	21 883	4 791	7 189	1 766	2 983	3 952	1 202
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18 678	2 300	3 174	1 654	1 702	992	8 856
Asian or Pacific Islander	7 639	2 331	1 171	525	1 406	1 785	421
Other race	44 238	6 495	20 749	4 058	3 439	5 307	4 190
Hispanic origin (of any race)	85 102	13 408	36 098	7 210	7 694	12 597	8 095
ROOMS							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 479	231 083	295 941	280 302	278 234	298 391
1 or 2 rooms	171 750	27 732	33 229	21 651	21 130	24 383	43 625
3 or 4 rooms	574 704	101 826	91 933	98 242	86 387	93 993	102 323
5 or 6 rooms	626 038	94 337	83 089	131 401	102 376	105 520	109 315
7 or 8 rooms	234 938	41 889	19 797	37 755	56 531	44 651	34 315
9 or more rooms	52 000	9 695	3 035	6 892	13 878	9 687	8 813
PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units	878 561	132 993	113 702	174 227	154 593	153 309	149 737
1.00 or less	833 319	129 758	100 209	167 873	152 304	149 540	133 635
1.01 to 1.50	25 302	2 331	7 758	4 018	1 700	2 700	6 795
1.51 or more	19 940	904	5 735	2 336	589	1 069	9 307
Mean .....	.48	.45	.60	.46	.42	.44	.55
Renter-occupied housing units	490 282	108 405	82 778	59 935	91 752	89 681	57 731
1.00 or less	433 888	99 198	63 466	53 598	85 319	83 508	48 799
1.01 to 1.50	29 613	4 872	9 074	3 681	3 590	3 536	4 860
1.51 or more	26 781	4 335	10 238	2 656	2 843	2 637	4 072
Mean .....	.64	.60	.82	.64	.57	.58	.69
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	290 587	34 081	34 603	61 779	33 957	35 244	90 923
For sale only	33 164	4 489	3 528	7 595	5 820	5 021	6 711
For rent	88 237	19 410	13 851	11 351	18 520	14 286	10 819
Rented or sold, not occupied	21 666	1 547	2 550	5 315	1 562	2 448	8 244
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	96 104	4 312	7 408	25 528	4 317	7 979	46 560
For migrant workers	924	14	145	320	4	140	303
Other vacant	50 490	4 309	7 121	11 670	3 734	5 370	18 286
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 479	231 083	295 941	280 302	278 234	298 391
1, detached	867 884	131 040	117 945	166 981	151 612	139 605	160 701
1, attached	109 989	19 865	10 131	18 483	24 028	25 636	11 846
2	28 826	4 322	8 083	4 151	2 771	5 261	4 238
3 or 4	59 545	15 014	10 164	7 249	10 423	8 320	8 375
5 to 9	61 111	16 499	7 985	7 709	12 269	8 870	7 779
10 to 19	85 752	23 870	10 159	9 035	19 311	15 646	7 731
20 to 49	68 070	19 229	7 520	4 565	17 868	14 257	4 631
50 or more	103 386	29 226	13 312	8 550	28 460	18 221	5 617
Mobile home or trailer	250 597	13 523	41 089	64 775	10 764	39 671	80 775
Other	24 270	2 891	4 695	4 443	2 796	2 747	6 698
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	668 718	112 042	82 329	125 525	133 418	115 028	100 376
Less than \$20,000	16 645	489	2 993	1 399	240	1 294	10 230
\$20,000 to \$39,999	35 534	1 945	13 318	5 237	1 675	5 388	7 971
\$40,000 to \$59,999	116 346	11 465	33 703	22 031	14 922	19 102	15 123
\$60,000 to \$74,999	130 402	20 701	16 654	26 849	26 086	24 243	15 669
\$75,000 to \$99,999	172 431	38 665	9 655	35 757	36 995	30 068	21 291
\$100,000 to \$149,999	118 845	27 145	3 887	22 701	27 867	20 512	16 733
\$150,000 to \$199,999	40 638	6 977	1 219	6 834	11 357	7 900	6 351
\$200,000 to \$249,999	15 531	2 046	419	2 354	4 940	2 997	2 775
\$250,000 to \$299,999	8 371	1 086	219	1 114	2 923	1 504	1 525
\$300,000 or more	13 975	1 323	262	1 249	6 413	2 020	2 708
Median (dollars)	80 100	88 700	54 900	80 100	91 100	81 200	76 400
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	483 391	107 736	81 487	58 577	91 110	88 084	56 397
Less than \$150	27 145	2 220	9 661	3 548	1 616	3 136	6 964
\$150 to \$199	17 014	1 389	5 998	1 936	973	3 127	3 591
\$200 to \$249	29 707	2 713	9 959	3 135	2 248	7 780	3 872
\$250 to \$299	53 137	8 283	13 164	5 696	8 255	12 750	4 989
\$300 to \$399	143 741	34 393	21 978	16 401	31 247	27 497	12 225
\$400 to \$599	142 969	43 671	13 380	17 279	33 424	21 534	13 681
\$600 to \$749	27 209	8 627	1 291	3 408	6 612	3 994	3 277
\$750 to \$999	10 461	2 922	386	1 394	2 886	1 575	1 298
\$1,000 or more	5 554	1 014	129	1 155	1 696	950	610
No cash rent	26 454	2 504	5 541	4 625	2 153	5 741	5 890
Median (dollars)	370	412	297	376	401	350	349

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State -----	1 659 430	867 884	109 989	88 371	61 111	257 208	274 867	4.8	1 368 843	101 636	290 587	96 104	3.6	15.3
District 1 -----	275 479	131 040	19 865	19 336	16 499	72 325	16 414	4.8	241 398	12 442	34 081	4 312	3.3	15.2
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	275 479	131 040	19 865	19 336	16 499	72 325	16 414	4.8	241 398	12 442	34 081	4 312	3.3	15.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.) -----	34 194	21 609	2 274	1 697	1 676	5 196	1 742	5.2	30 896	1 957	3 298	334	2.9	12.7
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	329	324	4	—	—	—	1	7.1	293	2	36	1	6.6	—
Mesa city (pt.) -----	73 660	32 086	4 996	5 774	4 833	19 567	6 404	4.9	63 542	3 381	10 118	1 916	3.7	16.5
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	75 763	36 925	4 024	5 725	4 143	21 885	3 061	4.6	65 080	3 890	10 683	461	3.5	18.0
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	27 515	11 343	2 518	2 080	1 907	8 384	1 283	4.8	23 916	582	3 599	843	3.3	14.0
Tempe city (pt.) -----	61 452	26 849	5 968	3 956	3 924	17 266	3 489	4.9	55 540	2 532	5 912	508	2.6	11.7
District 2 -----	231 083	117 945	10 131	18 247	7 985	30 991	45 784	4.4	196 480	32 805	34 603	7 408	3.0	14.3
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	97 399	54 173	3 384	9 432	3 966	15 303	11 141	4.4	83 774	16 244	13 625	401	3.5	16.7
Pima County (pt.) -----	77 331	39 468	4 336	5 589	2 231	12 151	13 556	4.3	67 933	9 832	9 398	906	2.6	12.7
Pinal County (pt.) -----	217	197	3	—	—	—	17	3.7	174	76	43	12	—	—
Santa Cruz County -----	9 595	6 062	574	916	319	278	1 446	5.0	8 808	1 572	787	197	1.7	6.1
Yuma County -----	46 541	18 045	1 834	2 310	1 469	3 259	19 624	4.3	35 791	5 081	10 750	5 892	3.1	12.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	4 405	2 027	137	534	180	602	925	4.3	3 905	847	500	34	2.4	13.8
Glendale city (pt.) -----	6 373	2 213	304	711	365	1 308	1 472	4.0	5 354	872	1 019	85	3.9	17.2
Nogales city -----	5 537	3 144	438	687	280	252	736	4.9	5 279	1 237	258	37	1.1	3.9
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	79 628	45 543	2 701	7 777	3 361	13 264	6 982	4.4	68 379	13 280	11 249	228	3.6	17.0
Tucson city (pt.) -----	56 848	27 232	3 901	5 176	2 041	11 799	6 699	4.2	50 211	7 028	6 637	678	2.2	12.7
Yuma city -----	22 689	10 784	1 290	1 747	1 289	2 968	4 611	4.6	19 282	2 007	3 407	1 434	2.8	9.9
District 3 -----	295 941	166 981	18 483	11 400	7 709	22 150	69 218	4.9	234 162	12 691	61 779	25 528	4.2	15.9
COUNTY														
Coconino County (pt.) -----	16 878	9 843	235	703	357	348	5 392	4.6	9 993	979	6 885	4 715	3.2	14.2
Lo Paz County -----	10 182	2 886	62	104	47	171	6 912	3.9	5 348	724	4 834	3 557	2.8	18.5
Moricono County (pt.) -----	161 117	98 618	14 791	5 692	5 533	17 329	19 154	5.1	135 645	6 802	25 472	5 792	4.3	20.0
Mohave County -----	50 822	22 460	1 091	2 036	931	2 297	22 007	4.8	36 801	1 889	14 021	6 844	4.0	9.6
Navajo County (pt.) -----	2 137	1 294	424	50	15	2	352	3.5	1 597	662	540	209	3	3.8
Yavapai County -----	54 805	31 880	1 880	2 815	826	2 003	15 401	4.9	44 778	1 635	10 027	4 411	4.5	9.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	1 174	986	3	1	—	3	181	6.3	1 012	32	162	4	6.7	25.4
Bullhead City city -----	13 453	3 723	163	617	185	811	7 954	4.6	8 824	408	4 629	2 295	6.3	9.6
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	44	8	22	—	—	—	14	4.8	37	3	7	2	6.9	23.1
Glendale city (pt.) -----	34 486	19 206	1 177	1 808	1 580	7 903	2 812	5.1	30 220	1 713	4 266	202	4.2	18.4
Kingman city -----	5 473	3 792	202	288	130	497	564	5.0	4 922	231	551	58	1.6	9.2
Lake Havasu City city -----	12 845	8 862	635	1 025	575	967	781	5.1	9 919	261	2 926	1 998	3.6	9.4
New Kingmon-Butler COP -----	5 148	1 345	18	34	34	4	3 713	4.6	4 692	289	456	53	1.3	5.3
Peoria city -----	21 944	13 159	1 902	359	499	2 238	3 787	5.2	18 254	788	3 690	733	5.9	27.7
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	36 321	26 350	2 093	375	1 343	3 545	2 615	5.3	32 617	1 821	3 704	560	4.4	12.8
Prescott city -----	13 393	7 967	723	1 189	464	1 031	2 019	5.0	11 479	294	1 914	800	2.8	9.0
Sun City COP -----	27 353	16 411	5 982	1 716	1 057	1 634	553	5.0	23 115	16	4 238	2 134	4.1	18.8
Sun City West COP -----	10 367	7 774	1 904	214	167	264	44	5.3	8 726	1	1 641	1 072	2.8	21.5
District 4 -----	280 302	151 612	24 028	13 194	12 269	65 639	13 560	5.2	246 345	8 722	33 957	4 317	3.6	16.8
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	280 302	151 612	24 028	13 194	12 269	65 639	13 560	5.2	246 345	8 722	33 957	4 317	3.6	16.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.) -----	20 359	10 685	2 265	380	1 050	4 566	1 413	5.3	18 095	715	2 264	137	3.7	17.6
Paradise Valley town -----	4 750	4 568	81	9	—	6	86	8.1	4 318	8	432	105	3.7	7.4
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	228 712	123 719	13 887	12 282	10 264	56 796	11 764	5.1	202 395	7 849	26 317	1 670	3.4	16.8
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	26 038	12 223	7 792	523	954	4 270	276	5.9	21 152	144	4 886	2 375	5.2	15.7
District 5 -----	278 234	139 605	25 636	13 581	8 870	48 124	42 418	5.0	242 990	9 942	35 244	7 979	3.2	13.7
COUNTY														
Cochise County -----	40 238	23 114	2 118	1 592	611	2 952	9 851	5.1	34 546	1 987	5 692	1 059	3.5	12.9
Graham County (pt.) -----	8 190	5 150	121	370	100	162	2 287	5.1	7 147	632	1 043	230	2.4	9.9
Pima County (pt.) -----	220 876	106 158	23 126	11 225	7 983	44 008	28 376	4.9	193 859	6 916	27 017	6 219	3.1	13.9
Pinal County (pt.) -----	8 930	5 183	271	394	176	1 002	1 904	5.0	7 438	407	1 492	471	3.6	15.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Coso Grande city (pt.) -----	4 589	2 860	194	233	124	987	191	5.3	4 061	194	528	88	2.9	16.7
Douglas city -----	4 327	3 087	264	413	195	174	194	5.2	4 011	478	316	14	1.6	5.0
Flowing Wells COP -----	6 657	1 449	249	89	24	60	4 786	4.5	5 800	334	857	284	2.9	13.8
Green Valley COP -----	10 047	3 968	4 104	896	84	470	525	4.7	7 443	41	2 604	1 170	7.4	39.7
Sierra Vista city -----	12 927	6 749	1 575	468	204	2 428	1 503	5.2	11 672	442	1 255	116	2.6	11.3
Tucson city (pt.) -----	126 490	55 933	11 808	8 772	5 766	34 292	9 919	4.6	112 474	4 855	14 016	2 240	2.5	12.8
District 6 -----	298 391	160 701	11 846	12 613	7 779	17 979	87 473	4.6	207 468	25 034	90 923	46 560	4.3	15.8
COUNTY														
Apache County -----	26 731	16 945	871	1 032	407	144	7 332	3.5	15 981	6 332	10 750	3 151	2.3	14.5
Coconino County (pt.) -----	26 036	13 961	1 559	1 822	1 378	2 532	4 784	4.3	19 925	3 926	6 111	3 565	1.5	6.8
Gila County -----	22 961	15 131	198	596	160	286	6 590	4.7	15 438	1 182	7 523	5 289	3.3	10.6
Graham County (pt.) -----	922	831	6	—	5	15	65	4.2	783	345	139	7	6	5.0
Greenlee County -----	3 582	2 495	109	74	21	127	756	4.9	2 809	168	773	99	4.9	19.6

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Mean number of rooms	Occupied housing units		Vocant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure							Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recreation- al, or occasional use	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental vo- cancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	137 744	68 853	7 688	5 692	4 760	13 397	37 354	4.9	100 398	4 541	37 346	23 664	4.7	19.2
Novajo County (pt.) -----	36 830	22 954	847	1 314	375	380	10 960	4.5	20 592	4 927	16 238	4 893	4.2	11.4
Pinal County (pt.) -----	43 585	19 531	568	2 083	673	1 098	19 632	4.4	31 542	3 613	12 043	5 892	5.8	18.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apoche Junction city -----	12 760	3 664	79	811	198	267	7 741	4.0	7 705	445	5 055	3 535	5.5	23.2
Coso Grande city (pt.) -----	2 815	1 456	54	172	74	97	962	4.3	2 434	393	381	62	3.0	14.9
Chandler city (pt.) -----	773	427	308	12	12	3	11	5.3	594	4	179	99	5.2	2.9
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	16 269	7 907	1 324	1 554	1 196	2 518	1 770	4.9	14 380	1 214	1 889	913	1.4	6.1
Fountain Hills town -----	5 061	3 330	497	658	286	248	42	5.7	3 972	53	1 089	514	6.6	24.6
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	10 326	6 679	722	346	551	1 900	128	5.7	9 088	462	1 238	74	5.5	17.5
Mesa city (pt.) -----	66 808	27 464	2 979	3 071	2 462	7 129	23 703	4.5	44 321	2 255	22 487	15 795	4.4	20.1
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	1 612	1 177	198	9	13	6	209	6.2	1 450	15	162	38	4.6	7.4
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	15 475	8 455	1 789	626	1 036	3 449	120	5.8	12 515	110	2 960	945	5.9	20.0
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
The State -----	878 561	710 914	2.71	5.7	668 718	98 705	372 653	118 845	40 638	23 902	13 975	59 800	80 100	109 900
District 1 -----	132 993	117 488	2.71	6.0	112 042	5 997	67 468	27 145	6 977	3 132	1 323	70 100	88 700	114 200
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	132 993	117 488	2.71	6.0	112 042	5 997	67 468	27 145	6 977	3 132	1 323	70 100	88 700	114 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.) -----	20 792	19 201	2.98	5.9	18 477	714	11 787	4 740	949	214	73	75 700	89 900	109 700
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	281	281	3.21	7.2	274	-	52	124	62	32	4	106 000	132 300	168 400
Mesa city (pt.) -----	34 457	28 952	2.95	6.2	27 617	1 295	15 007	8 167	1 885	898	365	71 900	92 600	120 400
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	33 966	31 031	2.45	5.8	29 517	2 564	17 498	6 323	1 688	957	487	64 100	83 800	112 400
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	13 068	11 041	2.32	5.7	10 495	428	8 126	1 747	160	26	8	70 600	84 100	96 700
Tempe city (pt.) -----	28 645	25 466	2.75	6.2	24 265	844	14 198	5 903	2 062	911	347	73 700	91 500	119 300
District 2 -----	113 702	87 290	3.08	5.1	82 329	32 603	43 720	3 887	1 219	638	262	42 900	54 900	70 600
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	45 498	38 618	3.23	5.3	36 603	15 999	18 412	1 374	441	262	115	42 300	52 700	66 200
Pima County (pt.) -----	38 621	29 737	3.01	5.0	28 165	12 396	14 629	841	188	79	32	40 300	52 900	67 700
Pinal County (pt.) -----	134	125	4.16	3.8	115	98	16	-	1	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	24 100
Santa Cruz County -----	5 817	4 859	3.39	5.6	4 283	666	2 609	545	257	145	61	55 900	71 500	98 200
Yuma County -----	23 632	13 951	2.82	4.9	13 163	3 444	8 054	1 127	332	152	54	49 300	64 000	84 900
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	2 074	1 488	3.44	4.9	1 437	793	612	25	3	1	3	34 300	47 500	61 500
Glendale city (pt.) -----	2 515	1 475	2.50	4.8	1 394	581	737	62	8	4	2	42 400	54 400	70 800
Nogales city -----	3 116	2 611	3.77	5.7	2 436	458	1 527	271	112	46	22	53 600	68 000	91 600
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	36 703	32 385	3.23	5.3	30 778	13 551	15 953	744	277	173	80	42 700	52 300	64 300
Tucson city (pt.) -----	25 546	20 960	2.93	5.1	19 941	9 232	10 020	505	108	53	23	40 800	51 700	65 800
Yuma city -----	11 287	8 806	2.78	5.3	8 409	1 757	5 922	513	136	55	26	52 200	65 400	82 100
District 3 -----	174 227	133 440	2.53	5.5	125 525	15 133	76 140	22 701	6 834	3 468	1 249	61 500	80 100	104 800
COUNTY														
Coconino County (pt.) -----	6 978	4 678	2.95	5.4	4 276	444	2 229	760	372	300	171	65 100	87 300	129 900
La Paz County -----	3 878	1 341	2.46	4.1	1 180	454	576	84	29	24	13	40 800	57 000	74 900
Moricono County (pt.) -----	103 358	88 928	2.58	5.6	84 395	8 697	54 281	15 491	3 811	1 717	398	62 600	80 200	100 800
Mohave County -----	26 529	15 190	2.38	5.2	14 249	2 397	8 191	2 234	772	409	246	57 200	75 600	101 800
Navajo County (pt.) -----	1 187	1 005	4.18	3.9	853	571	246	18	4	8	6	15 000-	27 900	61 200
Yavapai County -----	32 297	22 298	2.34	5.4	20 572	2 570	10 617	4 114	1 846	1 010	415	61 400	84 500	123 000
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	921	803	2.96	6.5	775	6	118	481	142	26	2	106 700	125 300	147 300
Bullhead City city -----	5 509	2 041	2.20	5.0	1 948	106	925	517	186	101	113	75 500	97 400	139 700
Floresville city (pt.) -----	27	17	2.85	4.9	13	-	12	1	-	-	-	56 500	63 800	71 900
Glendale city (pt.) -----	19 093	16 711	2.99	6.2	15 963	796	10 170	3 360	1 068	484	85	67 900	85 900	111 500
Kingman city -----	3 366	2 967	2.57	5.6	2 799	789	1 642	243	75	38	12	48 100	63 200	82 600
Lake Havasu City city -----	7 359	6 670	2.40	5.6	6 294	353	4 080	1 121	391	236	113	65 800	83 500	110 400
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	3 689	1 078	2.37	4.8	1 019	447	514	47	10	1	-	40 000	53 600	70 600
Peoria city -----	15 130	12 225	2.76	5.6	11 744	758	7 691	2 600	429	219	47	68 300	85 500	104 700
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	23 825	21 902	3.06	5.8	21 031	2 527	15 580	2 437	295	154	38	58 100	71 200	90 400
Prescott city -----	7 416	5 975	2.25	5.7	5 594	372	2 759	1 450	582	346	85	71 500	94 600	133 400
Sun City COP -----	21 384	18 278	1.64	5.2	17 229	2 038	12 997	1 828	281	69	16	59 600	73 000	90 900
Sun City West COP -----	8 161	7 866	1.85	5.5	7 475	46	3 123	2 973	902	360	71	86 700	107 900	138 500
District 4 -----	154 593	140 614	2.63	6.3	133 418	6 339	73 579	27 867	11 357	7 863	6 413	69 500	91 100	131 900
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	154 593	140 614	2.63	6.3	133 418	6 339	73 579	27 867	11 357	7 863	6 413	69 500	91 100	131 900
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.) -----	11 718	10 469	2.80	6.2	9 943	595	6 656	2 421	215	43	13	70 200	86 500	102 800
Paradise Valley town -----	4 118	4 101	2.71	8.3	3 819	5	16	122	293	991	2 392	254 200	370 200	500 000+
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	122 841	111 235	2.65	6.2	105 667	5 624	63 207	21 317	7 874	4 727	2 918	67 200	86 700	119 500
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	15 555	14 462	2.34	6.5	13 674	113	3 685	3 981	2 954	2 051	890	96 400	138 200	190 700
District 5 -----	153 309	123 565	2.56	5.8	115 028	13 899	66 196	20 512	7 900	4 501	2 020	61 800	81 200	112 000
COUNTY														
Cochise County -----	21 983	16 367	2.68	5.7	14 478	5 275	7 365	1 409	331	75	23	41 200	60 600	83 600
Graham County (pt.) -----	5 323	3 836	2.95	5.6	3 510	1 578	1 709	177	35	9	2	40 300	52 900	70 300
Pima County (pt.) -----	120 846	99 301	2.51	5.9	93 256	6 551	54 551	18 484	7 354	4 339	1 977	66 000	86 100	119 200
Pinal County (pt.) -----	5 157	4 061	2.76	5.7	3 784	495	2 571	442	180	78	18	57 600	70 800	93 400
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	2 553	2 403	2.94	6.1	2 275	244	1 699	233	52	38	9	59 800	71 100	90 200
Oouglas city -----	2 533	2 393	3.20	5.9	2 256	1 311	846	71	25	2	1	31 300	45 700	63 100
Flowing Wells COP -----	4 505	1 221	2.34	4.7	1 144	246	869	19	6	3	1	51 400	61 500	71 100
Green Valley COP -----	6 439	5 728	1.78	5.1	5 418	341	3 320	1 089	448	180	40	65 400	84 600	115 100
Sierra Vista city -----	5 366	4 857	2.65	6.3	4 573	318	3 433	691	117	11	3	64 000	78 100	95 200
Tucson city (pt.) -----	58 141	49 879	2.45	5.7	47 208	5 074	35 676	5 059	828	393	178	59 600	72 400	90 900
District 6 -----	149 737	108 517	2.87	5.2	100 376	24 734	45 550	16 733	6 351	4 300	2 708	50 400	76 400	111 900
COUNTY														
Apache County -----	11 702	8 544	3.83	3.7	7 101	4 919	1 800	245	61	27	49	15 000-	19 400	57 400
Coconino County (pt.) -----	11 132	8 500	3.33	5.0	7 717	1 744	3 770	1 485	445	186	87	54 700	80 600	107 300
Gila County -----	11 945	8 567	2.53	5.1	8 010	3 197	3 639	754	278	117	25	35 200	58 300	84 500
Graham County (pt.) -----	519	479	4.78	4.2	461	322	135	-	3	1	-	15 000-	22 900	53 400
Greenlee County -----	1 396	903	2.66	5.4	795	516	249	26	3	-	1	26 800	40 900	58 000

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units											
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value									Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)				
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.																
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	74 800	57 476	2.62	5.7	54 346	2 835	27 199	12 883	5 200	3 811	2 418	72 100	95 100	139 100		
Navajo County (pt.) -----	15 335	11 324	3.46	4.8	9 990	4 618	4 313	685	190	80	104	26 700	53 200	74 600		
Pinal County (pt.) -----	22 908	12 724	2.75	4.9	11 956	6 583	4 445	655	171	78	24	32 900	47 200	66 000		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Apache Junction city -----	5 928	2 344	2.25	4.4	2 207	634	1 456	82	22	10	3	48 300	57 700	71 100		
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	1 505	991	3.00	4.8	946	677	231	24	6	6	2	33 400	42 800	52 900		
Chandler city (pt.) -----	527	504	2.14	5.6	482	17	113	251	74	27	—	95 300	121 300	146 000		
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	7 166	6 000	2.94	6.1	5 618	233	3 292	1 417	418	180	78	73 100	91 000	119 300		
Fountain Hills town -----	3 137	2 901	2.50	6.2	2 746	12	506	992	602	468	166	107 600	142 100	194 500		
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	6 186	6 070	3.33	6.7	5 846	144	2 382	2 171	728	296	125	82 200	107 400	140 500		
Mesa city (pt.) -----	31 221	22 366	2.64	5.4	21 300	1 015	16 400	2 983	505	288	109	66 100	80 600	95 900		
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	1 363	1 188	2.55	6.3	1 140	3	401	441	203	80	12	89 900	114 100	151 900		
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	8 311	7 901	2.59	6.8	7 471	15	744	2 247	1 478	1 571	1 416	123 900	170 900	264 200		
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
The State -----	490 282	150 520	2.46	3.8	456 937	73 866	290 538	76 518	10 461	5 554	288	370	473	6 380
District 1 -----	108 405	23 894	2.23	3.7	105 232	6 322	69 958	25 016	2 922	1 014	339	412	514	1 435
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	108 405	23 894	2.23	3.7	105 232	6 322	69 958	25 016	2 922	1 014	339	412	514	1 435
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.) -----	10 104	3 130	2.67	4.0	9 727	882	5 793	2 685	334	33	355	437	539	84
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	12	11	3.42	6.5	7	1	—	—	2	4	844	1 000+	1 000+	—
Mesa city (pt.) -----	29 085	5 638	2.29	3.7	28 402	1 181	20 598	5 637	784	202	337	397	492	232
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	31 114	7 002	2.15	3.5	30 155	2 580	22 013	5 011	443	108	308	376	467	320
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	10 848	2 005	1.97	3.9	10 536	588	5 272	4 074	393	209	397	483	578	282
Tempe city (pt.) -----	26 895	5 907	2.18	3.7	26 181	1 055	16 179	7 549	948	450	364	437	540	517
District 2 -----	82 778	29 802	2.94	3.6	75 946	25 618	45 327	4 486	386	129	217	297	380	727
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	38 276	14 135	3.11	3.6	35 902	11 570	22 352	1 792	140	48	217	304	381	331
Pima County (pt.) -----	29 312	10 350	2.66	3.5	27 298	10 029	15 707	1 384	123	55	216	283	358	225
Pinal County (pt.) -----	40	37	4.45	3.9	21	21	—	—	—	—	100—	100—	113	—
Santa Cruz County -----	2 991	1 253	3.28	3.9	2 559	1 026	1 404	112	13	4	191	280	364	14
Yuma County -----	12 159	4 027	2.98	3.8	10 166	2 972	5 864	1 198	110	22	230	336	443	157
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	1 831	539	3.16	3.7	1 718	608	1 043	64	1	2	183	307	377	9
Glendale city (pt.) -----	2 839	808	2.86	3.4	2 682	649	1 880	74	60	19	252	312	386	83
Nagales city -----	2 163	807	3.52	3.7	1 998	895	1 047	51	4	1	177	265	347	12
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	31 676	11 780	3.10	3.6	30 212	9 698	18 837	1 582	71	24	217	304	381	238
Tucson city (pt.) -----	24 665	8 023	2.56	3.4	23 396	8 020	14 052	1 156	116	52	222	287	362	200
Yuma city -----	7 995	2 535	2.83	3.9	7 013	1 481	4 395	1 052	72	13	268	376	467	22
District 3 -----	59 935	23 862	2.60	4.1	53 952	8 619	33 413	9 371	1 394	1 155	293	376	483	1 501
COUNTY														
Cocanina County (pt.) -----	3 015	1 326	2.51	4.0	2 518	963	1 183	303	42	27	198	297	428	15
La Paz County -----	1 470	637	2.81	3.8	1 194	562	570	58	1	3	163	259	340	5
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	32 287	12 628	2.65	4.1	29 659	2 795	19 213	5 827	905	919	320	399	505	1 274
Mohave County -----	10 272	3 493	2.71	4.2	9 248	1 531	5 816	1 732	138	31	288	375	475	23
Navajo County (pt.) -----	410	282	3.14	3.5	250	237	12	—	—	1	100—	103	146	—
Yavapai County -----	12 481	5 496	2.37	4.1	11 083	2 531	6 619	1 451	308	174	258	342	445	184
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	91	56	2.75	4.3	70	22	20	7	8	13	222	333	859	—
Bullhead City city -----	3 315	673	2.55	4.2	3 160	192	2 037	845	74	12	351	423	522	3
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	10	10	3.20	5.0	10	—	4	5	—	1	475	525	588	—
Glendale city (pt.) -----	11 127	2 301	2.46	3.7	10 801	647	8 426	1 477	183	68	312	368	448	247
Kingman city -----	1 556	707	2.38	4.0	1 476	421	913	140	2	—	235	311	412	4
Lake Havasu City city -----	2 560	1 160	2.45	4.3	2 430	199	1 553	601	59	18	324	403	520	3
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	1 003	179	2.89	4.1	935	266	650	19	—	—	240	292	348	1
Pearia city -----	3 124	1 317	2.57	4.1	2 857	339	1 181	659	236	442	362	479	714	499
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	8 792	4 415	2.93	4.5	8 451	224	5 837	2 255	119	16	354	431	512	12
Prescott city -----	4 063	1 598	2.12	3.9	3 859	631	2 555	540	94	39	281	356	458	10
Sun City COP -----	1 731	872	1.42	4.1	1 500	54	733	330	171	212	407	491	762	321
Sun City West COP -----	565	330	1.49	4.3	507	8	46	299	35	119	578	646	945	115
District 4 -----	91 752	22 347	2.20	3.8	88 957	4 837	60 859	18 679	2 886	1 696	329	401	507	982
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	91 752	22 347	2.20	3.8	88 957	4 837	60 859	18 679	2 886	1 696	329	401	507	982
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.) -----	6 377	1 688	2.35	3.9	6 204	562	4 220	1 196	169	57	325	399	491	115
Paradise Valley town -----	200	179	2.47	6.1	125	6	17	20	16	66	616	1 000+	1 000+	—
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	79 554	18 194	2.19	3.8	77 336	4 217	55 179	14 993	1 948	999	325	393	491	779
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	5 597	2 267	2.06	4.7	5 272	51	1 439	2 463	752	567	486	589	750	88
District 5 -----	89 681	27 013	2.21	3.8	82 343	14 043	55 010	10 765	1 575	950	276	350	443	1 283
COUNTY														
Cochise County -----	12 563	6 177	2.68	4.3	9 468	3 385	5 489	555	33	6	211	287	376	36
Graham County (pt.) -----	1 824	863	2.81	4.1	1 477	858	587	31	—	1	172	233	293	4
Pima County (pt.) -----	73 013	19 144	2.10	3.7	69 417	9 474	47 496	9 976	1 534	937	288	359	455	1 241
Pinal County (pt.) -----	2 281	829	2.73	4.2	1 981	326	1 438	203	8	6	283	357	420	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	1 508	481	2.68	4.2	1 432	158	1 104	159	7	4	306	368	429	1
Douglas city -----	1 478	737	3.12	4.2	1 289	809	467	13	—	—	115	207	288	11
Flagging Wells COP -----	1 295	336	2.64	4.1	1 202	349	768	79	4	2	237	316	386	4
Green Valley COP -----	1 004	451	1.60	3.8	923	66	527	159	31	140	317	429	582	156
Sierra Vista city -----	6 306	3 098	2.65	4.4	4 428	650	3 294	451	28	5	276	350	427	5
Tucson city (pt.) -----	54 333	13 824	2.09	3.6	52 228	8 164	37 407	5 665	670	322	277	344	427	748
District 6 -----	57 731	23 602	2.84	4.1	50 507	14 427	25 971	8 201	1 298	610	227	349	465	452
COUNTY														
Apache County -----	4 279	2 311	3.72	4.0	3 276	2 487	753	33	2	1	100—	162	246	28
Cacania County (pt.) -----	8 793	3 014	2.77	3.8	8 199	1 737	4 752	1 519	170	21	274	385	480	24
Gila County -----	3 493	1 785	2.69	4.2	2 893	1 480	1 273	130	6	4	164	246	335	14
Graham County (pt.) -----	264	238	4.49	4.7	167	161	5	—	—	1	100—	100—	100—	—
Greenlee County -----	1 413	1 133	3.04	4.7	1 295	1 246	47	1	—	1	125	162	185	2

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
					Total	Contract rent								With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Maricopa County (pt.)	25 598	8 318	2.54	4.2	23 496	1 719	13 952	6 148	1 103	574	340	425	547	338
Navajo County (pt.)	5 257	2 963	3.25	4.1	4 253	2 507	1 622	116	6	2	126	221	309	21
Pinal County (pt.)	8 634	3 840	3.08	4.0	6 928	3 090	3 567	254	11	6	174	265	338	25
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city	1 777	415	2.52	3.8	1 589	385	1 086	116	1	1	252	305	379	1
Casa Grande city (pt.)	929	388	2.94	3.5	859	389	462	7	—	1	187	260	321	3
Chandler city (pt.)	67	54	2.40	4.7	64	2	15	44	2	1	493	550	683	—
Flagstaff city (pt.)	7 214	2 139	2.56	3.8	6 945	873	4 379	1 503	170	20	328	409	497	18
Fountain Hills town	835	375	2.60	4.8	792	5	303	380	80	24	450	531	655	2
Gilbert town (pt.)	2 902	675	2.62	4.1	2 807	90	1 968	638	90	21	345	411	513	3
Mesa city (pt.)	13 100	4 112	2.65	4.1	12 310	832	8 477	2 610	267	124	325	396	497	201
Phoenix city (pt.)	87	58	2.41	5.0	64	1	14	24	11	14	513	675	955	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)	4 204	873	1.87	4.2	3 994	10	1 224	1 906	525	329	473	582	723	52
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State -----	1 368 843	1 177 349	37 140	49 894	15 934	88 526	184 942	1 084 721	35 814	47 253	14 985	1 128
District 1 -----	241 398	216 312	7 238	3 000	4 461	10 387	23 126	204 086	7 026	2 710	4 283	167
COUNTY												
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	241 398	216 312	7 238	3 000	4 461	10 387	23 126	204 086	7 026	2 710	4 283	167
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Chandler city (pt.) -----	30 896	27 156	814	279	618	2 029	3 966	25 296	780	235	590	29
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	293	259	8	2	13	11	22	250	8	2	11	—
Mesa city (pt.) -----	63 542	57 952	1 383	644	901	2 662	5 415	55 295	1 342	583	866	41
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	65 080	56 603	3 143	1 306	855	3 173	7 696	52 283	3 058	1 190	793	60
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	23 916	22 933	227	178	231	347	1 164	22 150	219	157	220	6
Tempe city (pt.) -----	55 540	49 414	1 657	582	1 838	2 049	4 690	46 874	1 613	534	1 798	31
District 2 -----	196 480	131 381	13 551	6 791	2 238	42 519	78 919	96 546	12 935	5 687	1 936	457
COUNTY												
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	83 774	52 923	9 379	2 056	881	18 535	33 819	38 380	9 008	1 638	716	213
Pima County (pt.) -----	67 933	42 264	3 215	4 147	1 005	17 302	28 703	31 566	3 034	3 530	922	178
Pinal County (pt.) -----	174	7	—	167	—	—	—	7	—	167	—	—
Santa Cruz County -----	8 808	6 926	29	25	—	1 784	5 942	2 776	21	12	37	20
Yuma County -----	35 791	29 261	928	396	308	4 898	10 455	23 817	872	340	261	46
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Avondale city (pt.) -----	3 905	2 341	219	41	26	1 278	1 906	1 739	205	27	18	10
Glendale city (pt.) -----	5 354	3 808	145	68	57	1 276	1 760	3 334	138	55	50	17
Nagales city -----	5 279	3 835	21	15	22	1 386	4 607	620	14	4	19	15
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	68 379	42 641	8 909	1 390	755	14 684	27 941	29 930	8 564	1 153	615	176
Tucson city (pt.) -----	50 211	31 179	2 901	1 121	915	14 095	22 828	22 860	2 736	794	842	151
Yuma city -----	19 282	15 202	745	196	227	2 912	5 187	13 008	700	160	198	29
District 3 -----	234 162	214 446	3 635	4 984	1 645	9 452	18 371	205 890	3 535	4 703	1 529	134
COUNTY												
Coconino County (pt.) -----	9 993	8 626	92	1 024	37	214	610	8 238	92	1 013	35	5
La Paz County -----	5 348	4 380	42	669	32	225	787	3 909	40	581	27	4
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	135 645	122 485	3 265	718	1 288	7 889	13 416	117 129	3 172	632	1 198	98
Mohave County -----	36 801	35 401	128	607	160	505	1 437	34 510	126	569	146	13
Navajo County (pt.) -----	1 597	128	—	1 461	4	—	28	121	—	1 444	4	—
Yavapai County -----	44 778	43 426	108	505	124	615	2 093	41 983	105	464	119	14
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Avondale city (pt.) -----	1 012	902	21	3	17	69	116	855	21	3	14	3
Bullhead City city -----	8 824	8 496	49	54	52	173	409	8 263	49	49	50	4
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	37	31	1	2	—	3	4	30	1	2	—	—
Glendale city (pt.) -----	30 220	26 946	935	216	471	1 652	3 097	25 560	909	190	443	21
Kingman city -----	4 922	4 677	16	67	40	122	272	4 532	15	64	35	4
Lake Havasu City city -----	9 919	9 763	23	38	32	63	278	9 553	23	34	28	3
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	4 692	4 562	13	39	10	68	194	4 439	13	38	8	—
Peoria city -----	18 254	16 591	334	77	168	1 084	1 937	15 756	329	67	156	9
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	32 617	28 532	1 395	238	435	2 017	3 725	26 895	1 347	212	404	34
Prescott city -----	11 479	11 090	43	104	44	198	625	10 673	41	93	41	6
Sun City COP -----	23 115	23 034	34	15	22	10	89	22 957	33	15	19	2
Sun City West COP -----	8 726	8 674	31	7	13	1	16	8 659	31	7	13	—
District 4 -----	246 345	230 922	4 309	2 275	3 265	5 574	14 146	222 619	4 211	2 146	3 118	105
COUNTY												
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	246 345	230 922	4 309	2 275	3 265	5 574	14 146	222 619	4 211	2 146	3 118	105
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Glendale city (pt.) -----	18 095	16 399	494	106	358	738	1 367	15 782	486	101	350	9
Paradise Valley town -----	4 318	4 234	11	18	45	10	54	4 191	11	17	44	1
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	202 395	189 174	3 710	2 097	2 686	4 728	12 320	181 836	3 620	1 977	2 550	92
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	21 152	20 734	93	54	173	98	399	20 435	93	51	171	3
District 5 -----	242 990	220 955	6 035	1 707	3 310	10 983	29 390	203 020	5 808	1 448	3 162	162
COUNTY												
Cochise County -----	34 546	29 680	1 506	240	496	2 624	7 915	24 510	1 434	200	462	25
Graham County (pt.) -----	7 147	6 712	81	63	24	267	1 789	5 204	73	58	22	1
Pima County (pt.) -----	193 859	177 864	4 295	1 303	2 739	7 658	18 326	167 517	4 156	1 097	2 630	133
Pinal County (pt.) -----	7 438	6 699	153	101	51	434	1 360	5 789	145	93	48	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Coso Grande city (pt.) -----	4 061	3 537	129	59	40	296	759	3 084	124	54	38	2
O Douglas city -----	4 011	2 990	40	17	23	941	3 058	896	22	8	17	10
Flowing Wells COP -----	5 800	5 477	23	56	25	219	484	5 221	20	47	24	—
Green Valley COP -----	7 443	7 363	18	12	14	36	132	7 275	17	7	12	—
Sierra Vista city -----	11 672	9 538	1 247	61	378	448	1 104	8 940	1 208	57	359	4
Tucson city (pt.) -----	112 474	100 887	3 576	854	1 960	5 197	12 180	94 148	3 458	718	1 873	97
District 6 -----	207 468	163 333	2 372	31 137	1 015	9 611	20 990	152 560	2 299	30 559	957	103
COUNTY												
Apoche County -----	15 981	4 270	40	11 301	26	344	728	3 959	40	11 225	25	4
Cocanino County (pt.) -----	19 925	12 979	377	5 389	184	996	2 077	11 993	359	5 314	173	9
Gila County -----	15 438	12 818	26	1 287	44	1 263	2 337	11 754	26	1 276	33	12
Graham County (pt.) -----	783	7	1	773	1	1	3	7	1	771	1	—
Greenlee County -----	2 809	2 493	11	39	3	263	1 084	1 676	11	33	3	2

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 6—Con.												
COUNTY—Con.												
Maricopa County (pt.)	100 398	93 703	971	2 072	614	3 038	5 901	90 979	946	1 934	592	46
Navajo County (pt.)	20 592	11 826	204	7 969	57	536	1 483	10 984	193	7 874	53	5
Pinal County (pt.)	31 542	25 237	742	2 307	86	3 170	7 377	21 208	723	2 132	77	25
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Apache Junction city	7 705	7 523	22	45	13	102	257	7 369	19	43	13	4
Casa Grande city (pt.)	2 434	1 690	176	88	10	470	989	1 187	171	76	8	3
Chandler city (pt.)	594	584	6	—	2	2	33	554	5	—	—	—
Flagstaff city (pt.)	14 380	11 925	364	968	172	951	1 962	10 985	347	914	163	9
Fountain Hills town	3 972	3 914	15	22	13	8	60	3 865	15	21	11	—
Gilbert town (pt.)	9 088	8 284	150	38	124	492	903	7 879	146	31	122	7
Mesa city (pt.)	44 321	41 400	612	233	290	1 786	3 175	40 029	598	212	276	31
Phoenix city (pt.)	1 450	1 413	10	5	11	11	41	1 384	10	5	10	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)	12 515	12 230	86	29	112	58	270	12 020	85	28	110	2
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nonfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
District 1-----	275 479	241 398	700	85 200	2 300	371	2 079	1 056	734	921	584	545.6	210.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	.3
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	.3
District 2-----	231 083	196 480	3 617	37 300	3 174	234	5 430	2 484	2 150	1 361	996	45 869.1	17 710.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	3 605	3 145	2 073	30 400	889	110	2 509	1 056	1 019	453	338	11 573.7	4 468.6
Cacopah Reservation, AZ-----	130	126	66	36 800	32	106	81	40	32	17	10	25.9	10.0
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.)-----	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	3.0
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	.7
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Papaga Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	2 508	2 160	1 531	24 000	533	111	1 719	672	707	345	253	11 245.7	4 342.0
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ-----	600	546	269	50 600	256	101	493	265	178	32	22	3.7	1.4
San Xavier Reservation, AZ-----	357	305	207	44 200	68	152	216	79	102	59	53	288.6	111.4
District 3-----	295 941	234 162	3 330	57 700	1 654	248	4 104	2 591	1 168	880	694	107 782.9	41 615.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	6 255	4 702	2 133	48 200	852	134	2 521	1 449	855	464	399	13 116.1	5 064.1
Camp Verde Reservation, AZ-----	162	150	86	49 800	56	78	128	63	42	14	14	2.5	1.0
Calarada River Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.)-----	2 832	2 136	417	49 200	230	189	522	285	181	125	108	932.1	359.9
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ- CA-NV (pt.)-----	194	133	--	--	98	122	76	33	29	22	16	93.0	35.9
Havasupai Reservation, AZ-----	142	104	74	82 500	19	163	82	57	17	11	9	709.4	273.9
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.)-----	2 469	1 864	1 378	46 100	344	105	1 468	864	511	254	229	6 260.3	2 417.1
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-----	322	206	114	33 800	86	91	177	106	52	23	13	4 146.5	1 601.0
Kaibab Reservation, AZ-----	72	57	25	64 100	10	72	26	14	8	9	8	488.9	188.8
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM- -UT (pt.)-----	9	3	3	9 000	--	--	2	1	1	1	--	477.8	184.5
Yavapai Reservation, AZ-----	53	49	36	52 900	9	313	40	26	14	5	2	5.7	2.2
District 5-----	278 234	242 990	715	83 400	992	328	1 161	769	306	546	392	32 870.3	12 691.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	1.0
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	1.0
District 6-----	298 391	207 468	22 281	35 000	8 856	176	26 483	15 988	8 032	4 654	4 019	106 764.8	41 221.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	45 354	30 620	20 958	33 300	6 934	142	23 819	14 354	7 249	4 073	3 619	57 228.3	22 095.9
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ-----	3 240	2 480	1 577	32 700	655	123	1 974	1 227	607	258	201	6 805.7	2 627.7
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ-----	179	164	110	43 900	30	131	117	60	38	23	19	99.8	38.6
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	2 649	2 428	1 540	22 600	755	110	1 973	856	827	322	251	1 512.1	583.8
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.)-----	7	2	2	9 000	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	49.2	19.0
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ-----	109	107	88	27 100	8	--	87	60	17	9	9	85.2	32.9
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM- -UT (pt.) (pt.)-----	34 846	22 095	15 900	33 300	4 689	156	17 472	10 905	5 028	3 117	2 850	40 887.7	15 786.8
Papaga Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	27	26	21	14 500	1	313	13	8	4	9	8	.1	--
Payson (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ-----	28	27	23	73 900	4	213	22	18	3	5	2	.3	.1
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	2 141	1 583	598	69 000	257	116	743	348	285	112	89	206.4	79.7
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	2 124	1 706	1 099	30 500	535	93	1 418	872	440	216	188	7 535.9	2 909.6
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.)-----	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.8	17.7

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
All persons	3 665 228	610 817	610 266	610 424	610 708	611 128	611 885
Urban	3 207 075	608 573	551 070	497 799	610 279	528 726	410 628
Inside urbanized area	2 656 388	608 573	489 815	312 305	610 279	406 384	229 032
Outside urbanized area	550 687	—	61 255	185 494	—	122 342	181 596
Rural	458 153	2 244	59 196	112 625	429	82 402	201 257
Farm	6 967	106	1 615	1 342	—	1 511	2 393
ANCESTRY							
All persons	3 665 228	610 817	610 266	610 424	610 708	611 128	611 885
Ancestry specified	3 307 339	557 275	546 046	544 212	555 086	560 850	543 870
Single ancestry	2 160 781	335 264	442 609	336 572	321 692	343 135	381 509
Multiple ancestry	1 146 558	222 011	103 437	207 640	233 394	217 715	162 361
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	357 889	53 542	64 220	66 212	55 622	50 278	68 015
Total ancestries reported	4 453 897	779 286	649 483	751 852	788 480	778 565	706 231
Arab	11 881	2 666	713	1 096	3 181	2 941	1 284
Austrian	12 226	1 724	697	2 227	3 261	2 836	1 481
Belgian	5 160	871	349	1 058	1 048	1 026	808
Canadian	9 680	1 582	709	1 739	2 386	2 097	1 167
Czech	23 430	5 052	1 675	4 198	4 872	4 338	3 295
Danish	36 859	8 746	2 333	6 489	6 897	5 913	6 481
Dutch	95 326	17 098	8 472	20 356	17 355	17 358	14 687
English	586 544	106 946	45 225	112 537	111 365	112 639	97 832
Finnish	10 395	2 057	762	1 627	2 265	1 994	1 690
French (except Basque)	156 202	28 633	14 472	30 420	30 560	29 597	22 520
French Canadian	27 707	4 998	2 922	5 153	5 160	5 705	3 769
German	878 813	174 130	74 749	162 561	182 152	162 162	123 059
Greek	12 799	2 525	1 097	2 020	3 245	2 314	1 598
Hungarian	22 433	4 641	1 585	4 157	5 410	4 308	2 332
Irish	530 238	101 503	51 335	98 838	107 034	97 447	74 081
Italian	160 297	32 994	11 654	27 505	39 614	28 766	19 764
Lithuanian	9 353	1 900	419	1 390	2 438	1 818	1 388
Norwegian	70 940	15 350	5 020	13 347	14 442	11 552	11 229
Polish	102 405	20 806	6 833	18 473	24 926	18 431	12 936
Portuguese	7 338	1 394	768	1 385	1 642	1 271	878
Romanian	5 714	848	395	784	2 133	995	559
Russian	35 479	6 100	1 929	4 289	11 822	8 158	3 181
Scotch-Irish	82 552	13 088	7 967	16 316	15 465	17 759	11 957
Scottish	93 835	17 556	6 513	17 957	19 428	18 637	13 744
Slovak	21 335	4 772	1 435	3 764	5 166	3 642	2 556
Subsaharan African	3 796	616	831	512	750	698	389
Swedish	92 248	19 360	6 043	17 478	18 443	16 258	14 666
Swiss	16 700	3 365	1 044	3 137	3 503	2 921	2 730
Ukrainian	8 471	1 696	393	1 650	2 230	1 697	805
United States or American	101 492	14 061	13 654	20 824	19 507	16 003	17 443
Welsh	38 340	7 432	2 789	7 138	7 528	7 569	5 884
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3 453	818	772	482	438	615	328
Yugoslavian	7 745	1 686	336	1 320	2 044	1 299	1 060
Other ancestries	1 172 711	152 272	373 593	139 625	110 770	167 801	228 650
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP							
Persons under 18 years	978 783	152 590	195 992	153 096	145 708	144 439	186 958
Citizen	949 862	148 644	180 839	150 895	142 986	141 437	185 061
Native	944 563	147 707	178 400	150 494	142 407	140 795	184 760
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	5 299	937	2 439	401	579	642	301
Foreign born, not a citizen	28 921	3 946	15 153	2 201	2 722	3 002	1 897
Persons 18 years and over	2 686 445	458 227	414 274	457 328	465 000	466 689	424 927
Citizen	2 546 039	436 491	353 429	443 976	450 397	447 628	414 118
Native	2 442 460	421 087	326 385	429 045	434 683	427 299	403 961
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	103 579	15 404	27 044	14 931	15 714	20 329	10 157
Foreign born, not a citizen	140 406	21 736	60 845	13 352	14 603	19 061	10 809
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	949 418	151 133	142 769	171 894	164 745	161 906	156 971
With own children under 18 years	454 562	76 488	79 718	72 220	76 891	72 753	76 492
Number of own children under 18 years	883 889	141 715	166 694	139 423	135 268	133 427	167 362
Married-couple families	764 373	118 889	102 621	147 519	133 342	133 295	128 707
With own children under 18 years	344 302	58 072	55 007	57 442	59 143	55 622	59 016
Number of own children under 18 years	685 346	111 445	116 042	113 548	107 698	105 041	131 572
Female householder, no husband present	138 233	23 825	29 558	17 853	23 699	22 163	21 135
With own children under 18 years	85 385	14 496	18 760	11 009	13 865	13 913	13 342
Number of own children under 18 years	156 874	24 386	39 652	19 770	21 935	23 376	27 755
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 382 572	235 943	221 218	232 256	235 033	237 001	221 121
Never married	396 784	81 270	74 859	48 061	66 150	67 199	59 245
Now married, except separated	807 779	124 199	114 290	154 821	138 396	139 791	136 282
Separated	23 038	3 562	5 164	3 596	3 570	3 532	3 614
Widowed	31 051	3 978	5 049	6 678	4 460	5 580	5 306
Divorced	123 920	22 934	21 856	19 100	22 457	20 899	16 674
Females 15 years and over	1 451 578	243 756	222 302	247 849	253 871	252 570	231 230
Never married	310 359	62 538	57 591	36 968	51 979	52 744	48 539
Now married, except separated	793 218	122 348	109 027	152 707	137 307	137 527	134 302
Separated	31 814	5 245	8 011	4 272	5 475	4 342	4 469
Widowed	150 156	21 518	22 600	30 286	24 092	28 313	23 347
Divorced	166 031	32 107	25 073	23 616	35 018	29 644	20 573
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	369	285	535	423	288	268	413
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 462	1 136	1 874	1 634	1 175	1 262	1 827
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 049	1 843	2 489	2 086	1 753	1 862	2 398

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 665 228	610 817	610 266	610 424	610 708	611 128	611 885
Native	3 387 023	568 794	504 785	579 539	577 090	568 094	588 721
Born in State of residence	1 252 645	180 852	273 132	170 419	168 180	179 179	280 883
Born in a different State	2 088 149	381 007	221 405	402 556	402 858	377 111	303 212
Born abroad	46 229	6 935	10 248	6 564	6 052	11 804	4 626
Foreign born	278 205	42 023	105 481	30 885	33 618	43 034	23 164
Naturalized citizen	108 878	16 341	29 483	15 332	16 293	20 971	10 458
Not a citizen	169 327	25 682	75 998	15 553	17 325	22 063	12 706
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Persons 5 years and over	3 374 806	561 993	550 725	566 493	568 015	569 897	557 683
Speak a language other than English	700 287	77 700	252 750	72 941	57 051	92 654	147 191
Do not speak English "very well"	275 907	28 701	110 783	25 901	19 781	28 677	62 064
Linguistically isolated	139 544	15 489	60 046	10 335	9 895	12 168	31 611
Speak Spanish	478 234	50 981	232 212	46 457	29 524	69 908	49 152
Do not speak English "very well"	187 314	19 866	102 600	16 643	10 688	21 863	15 654
Linguistically isolated	94 738	10 791	55 548	6 531	5 460	9 152	7 256
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	31 243	8 316	4 052	3 929	6 186	6 759	2 001
Do not speak English "very well"	15 472	4 012	2 233	1 900	3 174	3 215	938
Linguistically isolated	8 542	2 512	1 206	801	1 856	1 641	526
Linguistically isolated households	55 194	6 412	21 443	4 367	4 500	5 976	12 496
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	991 122	176 332	173 993	142 171	154 420	166 455	177 751
Preprimary school	59 880	11 107	7 694	8 874	11 141	9 796	11 268
Public school	37 029	6 000	6 095	5 995	5 533	5 276	8 130
Elementary or high school	634 705	94 123	129 122	98 767	93 819	95 145	123 729
Public school	598 871	88 225	123 923	94 973	85 164	87 981	118 605
College	296 537	71 102	37 177	34 530	49 460	61 514	42 754
Public college	260 527	64 251	33 145	27 888	40 220	56 361	38 662
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 301 177	378 535	341 615	410 215	403 965	400 794	366 053
Less than 9th grade	207 509	19 066	75 828	29 143	16 614	24 478	42 380
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	283 571	33 581	63 983	57 125	37 023	38 245	53 614
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	601 440	85 070	87 756	124 151	99 481	100 929	104 053
Some college, no degree	584 328	106 131	65 102	106 739	112 295	107 577	86 484
Associate degree	157 456	30 146	17 603	26 710	32 145	29 391	21 461
Bachelor's degree	306 554	71 433	19 677	44 838	70 371	61 594	38 641
Graduate or professional degree	160 319	33 108	11 666	21 509	36 036	38 580	19 420
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	86.1	59.1	79.0	86.7	84.4	73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.3	27.6	9.2	16.2	26.3	25.0	15.9
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 374 806	561 993	550 725	566 493	568 015	569 897	557 683
Same house	1 454 319	204 741	259 639	234 124	257 426	240 041	258 348
Different house in the United States	1 840 216	343 909	266 819	323 032	301 299	312 442	292 715
Same county	1 026 332	193 244	177 173	162 521	184 543	161 143	147 708
Different county	813 884	150 665	89 646	160 511	116 756	151 299	145 007
Same State	164 063	19 608	20 450	30 519	12 418	35 891	45 177
Different State	649 821	131 057	69 196	129 992	104 338	115 408	99 830
Northeast	63 950	13 070	4 536	11 552	11 908	13 095	9 789
Midwest	179 202	40 989	12 889	31 927	32 560	31 115	29 722
South	118 041	23 812	14 963	19 035	18 532	25 896	15 803
West	288 628	53 186	36 808	67 478	41 338	45 302	44 516
Puerto Rico	665	90	170	104	104	107	90
U.S. outlying area	988	152	12	184	144	405	91
Elsewhere	78 618	13 101	24 085	9 049	9 042	16 902	6 439
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 600 604	321 334	228 286	242 282	316 398	272 054	220 250
Car, truck, or van	1 417 403	285 306	194 872	218 313	284 769	239 097	195 046
Drove alone	1 178 320	243 973	146 853	178 505	246 433	201 508	161 048
Carpooled	239 083	41 333	48 019	39 808	38 336	37 589	33 998
Public transportation	32 856	6 224	9 429	2 358	7 036	6 492	1 317
Walked	54 648	9 715	10 102	8 160	6 884	9 135	10 652
Other means	47 621	11 357	8 672	5 970	6 933	8 462	6 227
Worked at home	48 076	8 732	5 211	7 481	10 776	8 868	7 008
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.6	21.6	20.8	21.8	23.2	20.2	21.7
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE							
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	464 023	67 576	59 104	95 645	80 815	89 107	71 776
May 1975 or later service only	62 621	11 047	10 302	10 835	10 522	11 910	8 005
September 1980 or later service only	34 589	6 447	5 970	5 497	5 653	6 809	4 213
Served 2 or more years	29 201	5 354	5 173	4 792	4 663	5 647	3 572
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	127 985	21 807	17 191	23 033	23 217	24 536	18 201
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	16 743	1 788	2 173	3 401	2 275	5 346	1 760
February 1955 to July 1964 only	42 875	6 971	4 912	7 477	9 410	7 300	6 805
Korean conflict, no World War II	53 893	8 214	6 713	10 379	10 546	9 297	8 744
Korean conflict and World War II	13 767	1 423	1 544	3 348	2 100	3 186	2 166
World War II, no Korean conflict	141 373	15 734	15 605	35 947	22 027	26 695	25 365
World War I	1 195	191	136	320	195	174	179
Other service	3 571	401	528	905	523	663	551
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 256 407	415 111	361 951	343 438	411 395	372 287	352 225
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92 854	12 465	20 732	13 612	12 774	12 112	21 159
With a mobility limitation	46 094	5 982	10 597	7 446	6 392	7 325	8 352
In labor force	10 148	1 618	2 347	1 763	1 399	1 448	1 573
With a self-care limitation	67 100	8 828	14 886	9 260	8 971	8 016	17 139
With a work disability	187 557	26 668	36 376	32 150	28 448	32 717	31 198
In labor force	75 799	13 417	12 533	12 385	13 279	13 637	10 548
Prevented from working	93 317	10 648	20 667	16 562	12 145	15 521	17 774
No work disability	2 068 850	388 443	325 575	311 288	382 947	339 570	321 027
In labor force	1 606 689	324 028	238 505	237 160	316 152	261 704	229 140
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	463 335	53 070	56 787	116 943	67 050	88 655	80 830
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76 437	9 325	12 504	16 011	10 793	14 314	13 490
With a mobility limitation	60 359	7 766	9 661	12 245	8 527	11 713	10 447
With a self-care limitation	43 282	4 928	7 175	9 406	6 112	7 606	8 055

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 785 730	472 497	433 950	472 453	481 576	482 124	443 130
In labor force	1 753 478	345 224	262 555	263 037	339 505	295 379	247 778
Civilian labor force	1 727 798	344 059	256 524	258 645	338 605	283 981	245 984
Employed	1 603 896	325 977	227 114	242 143	320 861	265 125	222 676
Unemployed	123 902	18 082	29 410	16 502	17 744	18 856	23 308
Females 16 years and over	1 427 467	240 094	217 476	243 978	250 408	248 990	226 521
In labor force	782 132	155 942	110 624	117 086	155 311	134 976	108 193
Civilian labor force	778 827	155 727	110 120	116 658	155 172	133 108	108 042
Employed	724 584	147 729	97 816	109 332	147 444	124 379	97 884
Unemployed	54 243	7 998	12 304	7 326	7 728	8 729	10 158
With own children under 6 years	229 241	40 430	43 369	34 977	35 928	34 205	40 332
In labor force	133 668	25 009	22 904	20 989	22 455	20 686	21 625
With own children 6 to 17 years only	224 782	35 107	37 890	36 733	40 038	38 069	36 945
In labor force	166 185	27 816	25 389	27 651	31 594	28 450	25 285
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	247 376	44 143	41 532	40 219	39 105	37 113	45 264
Both parents in labor force	127 462	23 985	19 284	21 271	21 930	20 044	20 948
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	90 426	12 710	27 237	11 356	10 439	10 975	17 709
Parent in labor force	57 949	9 083	15 722	7 839	7 538	7 492	10 275
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	443 957	68 138	76 272	74 212	69 202	68 622	87 511
Both parents in labor force	272 319	44 799	42 053	47 080	46 348	43 561	48 478
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	154 068	22 465	39 217	20 496	21 624	22 037	28 229
Parent in labor force	118 475	18 903	27 305	16 271	18 897	17 944	19 155
Persons 16 to 19 years	210 159	34 749	40 551	29 523	33 974	35 276	36 086
Not enrolled in school	54 073	8 473	13 272	8 527	8 005	7 646	8 150
Unemployed or not in labor force	25 132	3 110	7 305	3 608	3 115	3 347	4 647
Not high school graduate	30 357	4 106	9 285	4 514	4 075	3 644	4 733
Employed	12 378	2 119	3 287	2 112	2 018	1 356	1 486
Unemployed	5 458	636	1 702	759	784	763	814
Not in labor force	12 478	1 351	4 288	1 643	1 273	1 493	2 430
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 603 896	325 977	227 114	242 143	320 861	265 125	222 676
Private wage and salary workers	1 220 505	259 522	171 017	184 514	255 590	188 971	160 891
Local government workers	121 154	20 698	20 098	18 637	19 954	21 151	20 616
State government workers	86 408	17 721	12 075	10 133	12 374	19 959	14 146
Federal government workers	57 118	6 846	10 328	9 049	6 846	13 518	10 531
Self-employed workers	112 790	20 419	12 741	18 692	24 896	20 408	15 634
Unpaid family workers	5 921	771	855	1 118	1 201	1 118	858
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 603 896	325 977	227 114	242 143	320 861	265 125	222 676
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	430 772	101 851	37 248	54 374	101 459	81 728	54 112
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	201 892	47 158	17 531	26 604	51 262	34 530	24 807
Professional specialty occupations	228 880	54 693	19 717	27 770	50 197	47 198	29 305
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	532 119	114 189	63 889	78 367	118 486	88 456	68 732
Technicians and related support occupations	63 757	15 753	6 688	8 389	13 156	12 197	7 574
Sales occupations	207 600	42 010	22 248	30 979	47 721	36 849	27 793
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	260 762	56 426	34 953	38 999	57 609	39 410	33 365
Service occupations	236 320	41 943	41 180	38 842	38 981	40 787	34 587
Private household occupations	6 650	1 193	1 529	887	1 101	1 162	778
Protective service occupations	32 819	4 879	4 744	5 737	5 525	6 481	5 453
Service occupations, except protective and household	196 851	35 871	34 907	32 218	32 355	33 144	28 356
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	36 624	4 391	10 735	6 457	3 381	5 105	6 555
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	182 952	31 969	31 202	33 277	30 890	26 574	29 040
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	185 109	31 634	42 860	30 826	27 664	22 475	29 650
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69 137	13 562	17 910	10 853	10 081	6 981	9 750
Transportation and material moving occupations	57 758	8 675	11 242	10 790	8 869	7 992	10 190
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58 214	9 397	13 708	9 183	8 714	7 502	9 710
INDUSTRY							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 603 896	325 977	227 114	242 143	320 861	265 125	222 676
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	54 137	5 420	12 916	8 827	4 143	9 332	13 499
Construction	107 558	17 597	18 209	20 289	19 804	14 950	16 709
Manufacturing	206 379	55 969	32 017	27 580	38 587	23 902	28 324
Non-durable goods	50 658	10 374	9 710	7 980	10 081	6 166	6 347
Durable goods	155 721	45 595	22 307	19 600	28 506	17 736	21 977
Transportation	68 369	16 587	10 577	11 094	12 306	8 867	8 938
Communications and other public utilities	48 229	9 891	5 529	9 901	9 919	6 407	6 582
Wholesale trade	62 992	13 267	10 356	8 802	14 211	9 564	6 792
Retail trade	295 398	57 710	40 739	45 833	57 641	52 915	40 560
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120 141	26 163	9 282	17 197	37 134	16 793	13 572
Business and repair services	90 571	18 598	14 345	12 401	21 519	13 370	10 338
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	98 619	18 141	14 623	18 623	18 976	15 786	12 470
Professional and related services	365 000	74 584	44 023	47 906	72 074	74 850	51 563
Health services	124 998	24 609	14 998	17 538	26 790	25 400	15 663
Educational services	133 806	26 701	17 474	17 930	20 000	29 529	22 172
Other professional and related services	106 196	23 274	11 551	12 438	25 284	19 921	13 728
Public administration	86 503	12 050	14 498	13 690	14 547	18 389	13 329
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 895 227	367 384	277 856	289 283	360 186	325 854	274 664
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 490 346	290 166	222 672	228 865	287 394	245 533	215 716
50 to 52 weeks	1 013 399	207 510	134 824	154 905	209 741	168 862	137 557
40 to 49 weeks	189 889	36 849	32 974	28 225	35 099	30 511	26 231
27 to 39 weeks	100 349	18 016	17 817	16 120	15 992	15 865	16 539
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	187 420	38 562	23 789	26 567	35 072	38 210	25 220
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	156 403	13 700	22 276	40 541	17 627	28 718	33 541
Mean family income (dollars)	24 569	23 140	13 515	28 038	30 147	28 942	21 624
1 worker	278 130	42 010	47 754	47 415	46 840	47 210	46 901
Mean family income (dollars)	33 684	35 027	20 514	31 544	48 576	35 430	31 426
2 or more workers	514 885	95 423	72 739	83 938	100 278	85 978	76 529
Mean family income (dollars)	48 413	51 630	37 079	45 340	59 185	48 047	44 842

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 371 885	241 845	196 415	234 476	246 407	244 069	208 673
Less than \$5,000	89 648	11 835	21 974	12 257	10 142	14 995	18 445
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123 594	17 805	26 331	19 873	15 814	22 738	21 033
\$10,000 to \$14,999	135 940	20 586	25 041	23 928	19 052	25 866	21 467
\$15,000 to \$24,999	269 528	44 238	44 082	48 734	43 446	48 539	40 489
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228 335	39 924	32 020	42 074	38 946	41 041	34 330
\$35,000 to \$49,999	239 525	46 605	26 854	43 331	45 665	41 614	35 456
\$50,000 to \$74,999	182 396	39 342	14 834	30 871	41 102	31 560	24 687
\$75,000 to \$99,999	56 045	13 198	3 188	8 038	15 352	9 371	6 898
\$100,000 or more	46 874	8 312	2 091	5 370	16 888	8 345	5 868
Median (dollars)	27 540	31 288	20 258	27 627	33 681	27 047	25 710
Mean (dollars)	35 426	38 057	25 455	33 546	45 262	35 158	32 572
Families	949 418	151 133	142 769	171 894	164 745	161 906	156 971
Less than \$5,000	44 010	4 453	12 566	5 913	4 325	5 754	10 999
\$5,000 to \$9,999	55 079	6 409	14 774	8 559	5 593	8 353	11 391
\$10,000 to \$14,999	77 162	9 211	16 925	14 653	9 118	13 047	14 208
\$15,000 to \$24,999	173 671	22 729	33 401	34 102	23 879	29 874	29 686
\$25,000 to \$34,999	165 069	24 458	25 364	32 673	25 727	29 504	27 343
\$35,000 to \$49,999	189 920	33 898	22 557	36 578	33 739	32 926	30 222
\$50,000 to \$74,999	155 718	32 035	12 809	27 410	34 509	27 159	21 796
\$75,000 to \$99,999	48 528	10 906	2 670	7 231	13 283	8 236	6 202
\$100,000 or more	40 261	7 034	1 703	4 775	14 572	7 053	5 124
Median (dollars)	32 178	38 232	22 650	31 663	40 563	32 829	29 273
Mean (dollars)	40 170	44 432	27 862	37 454	53 061	40 979	35 872
Nonfamily households	422 467	90 712	53 646	62 582	81 662	82 163	51 702
Median (dollars)	17 487	20 893	12 032	16 456	21 269	16 478	15 280
Mean (dollars)	23 432	26 128	17 283	21 397	28 150	22 766	21 152
Per capita income (dollars)	13 461	15 144	8 424	13 185	18 331	14 361	11 322
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	13 507	15 197	8 493	13 167	18 381	14 387	11 341
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 371 885	241 845	196 415	234 476	246 407	244 069	208 673
With earnings	1 078 808	209 793	154 446	164 879	208 230	187 857	153 603
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 153	37 654	26 239	32 841	43 895	33 448	33 413
With Social Security income	369 677	44 080	48 991	87 448	55 408	71 294	62 456
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 266	8 063	7 215	8 783	8 401	8 323	8 328
With public assistance income	84 132	9 645	22 510	11 655	9 189	11 958	19 175
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 711	3 649	3 406	3 964	3 918	3 919	3 717
With retirement income	239 319	29 203	27 518	57 343	35 318	51 050	38 887
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 397	9 749	8 229	10 773	10 958	11 571	9 814
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	40 170	44 432	27 862	37 454	53 061	40 979	35 872
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 110	42 809	25 633	37 009	50 626	38 744	34 268
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 063	46 095	30 679	37 776	55 193	42 803	37 397
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 466	49 493	32 163	39 974	58 758	44 808	39 622
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 460	49 731	31 131	41 756	58 797	44 803	39 639
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 471	49 267	33 354	38 838	58 727	44 811	39 607
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 452	23 986	15 325	20 627	25 576	21 234	16 928
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 501	19 431	11 997	16 924	20 493	17 114	14 514
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 836	31 063	21 106	26 583	32 743	28 181	21 059
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	949 418	151 133	142 769	171 894	164 745	161 906	156 971
With related children under 18 years	486 301	80 378	88 640	76 759	80 947	76 578	82 999
With related children under 5 years	220 685	38 516	43 221	33 402	33 880	31 968	39 698
Married-couple families	764 373	118 889	102 621	147 519	133 342	133 295	128 707
With related children under 18 years	360 978	59 891	59 378	60 067	61 415	57 779	62 448
With related children under 5 years	170 428	30 617	29 104	27 154	27 428	25 731	30 394
Female householder, no husband present	138 233	23 825	29 558	17 853	23 699	22 163	21 135
With related children under 18 years	97 200	16 072	22 363	12 449	15 218	15 206	15 892
With related children under 5 years	37 618	5 945	10 446	4 426	4 947	4 877	6 977
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	595 485	131 590	86 056	86 066	110 409	108 789	72 575
Nonfamily householder	422 467	90 712	53 646	62 582	81 662	82 163	51 702
Persons 65 years and over	135 579	18 487	18 152	30 247	21 023	27 278	20 392
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 584 399	601 231	595 181	597 784	605 796	589 992	594 415
Persons under 18 years	962 146	150 518	192 153	150 075	143 329	141 823	184 248
Persons under 5 years	285 711	48 154	58 532	43 189	41 940	40 491	53 405
Related children under 18 years	956 550	149 783	190 879	149 111	142 462	140 852	183 463
Related children 5 to 17 years	670 839	101 629	132 347	105 922	100 522	100 361	130 058
Persons 65 years and over	463 335	53 070	56 787	116 943	67 050	88 655	80 830
Persons 75 years and over	175 448	20 969	20 756	46 185	24 249	33 812	29 477
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	108 662	11 432	32 311	14 847	10 201	14 636	25 235
Percent below poverty level	11.4	7.6	22.6	8.6	6.2	9.0	16.1
With related children under 18 years	84 870	9 171	26 904	10 540	7 665	11 040	19 550
With related children under 5 years	48 809	5 833	15 243	5 880	4 428	5 875	11 550
Married-couple families	55 361	5 215	15 326	8 596	5 119	7 353	13 752
With related children under 18 years	38 537	3 850	11 961	4 983	3 224	4 777	9 742
With related children under 5 years	23 239	2 801	6 678	2 908	2 026	2 861	5 965
Female householder, no husband present	43 657	5 095	13 682	5 066	4 291	6 191	9 332
With related children under 18 years	38 910	4 551	12 285	4 567	3 819	5 551	8 137
With related children under 5 years	21 203	2 575	6 940	2 430	2 105	2 629	4 524
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	150 669	28 186	33 550	20 395	19 188	27 598	21 752
Nonfamily householder	80 157	14 323	16 214	10 796	10 710	16 077	12 037
Persons 65 years and over	29 273	3 552	6 402	5 644	3 528	5 095	5 052
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	564 362	69 220	165 915	72 499	52 400	77 684	126 644
Percent below poverty level	15.7	11.5	27.9	12.1	8.6	13.2	21.3
Persons under 18 years	212 001	21 718	70 745	25 382	16 259	24 866	53 031
Persons under 5 years	71 011	8 213	23 044	8 428	5 801	8 213	17 312
Related children under 18 years	207 188	21 065	69 627	24 800	15 556	24 048	52 312
Related children 5 to 17 years	136 177	12 852	46 583	16 152	9 755	15 835	35 000
Persons 65 years and over	49 917	4 739	11 348	10 365	5 231	7 421	10 813
Persons 75 years and over	23 172	2 548	4 888	4 808	2 453	3 659	4 816
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	267 591	32 301	78 828	31 375	23 934	34 882	66 271
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	746 096	93 692	213 335	101 848	72 456	105 024	159 741
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 282 471	167 947	335 064	191 054	140 490	192 603	255 313

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Arizona					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	2 967 682	110 062	204 589	54 127	680 628	531 386	19 338
Male	1 459 112	56 645	99 334	25 797	342 803	262 581	9 618
Female	1 508 570	53 417	105 255	28 330	337 825	268 805	9 720
Under 5 years	207 965	11 286	26 646	4 621	80 091	39 697	1 900
5 to 9 years	204 757	10 856	24 560	4 111	74 685	36 341	1 971
10 to 14 years	191 058	9 290	22 435	3 816	68 544	31 277	1 710
15 to 19 years	193 651	9 363	19 310	4 654	65 071	35 573	1 516
20 to 24 years	209 369	9 760	17 381	5 377	62 782	49 846	1 991
25 to 34 years	505 709	21 657	35 103	12 043	123 941	113 341	4 162
35 to 44 years	439 923	15 519	23 589	9 144	86 979	83 604	2 929
45 to 54 years	304 169	8 655	14 630	5 211	50 230	51 639	1 397
55 to 64 years	265 617	6 478	10 399	3 054	35 169	36 710	872
65 to 74 years	270 380	4 444	6 291	1 491	21 757	31 055	547
75 to 84 years	141 193	2 021	3 068	483	9 156	16 724	221
85 years and over	33 891	733	1 177	122	2 223	5 579	122
3 and 4 years	83 409	4 652	10 820	1 797	31 583	15 476	755
16 years and over	2 328 010	76 831	127 059	40 881	444 192	417 983	13 417
18 years and over	2 254 439	73 024	119 244	39 144	418 303	406 033	12 888
21 years and over	2 125 570	67 274	108 297	35 635	379 034	378 154	11 904
60 years and over	584 046	10 222	15 388	3 568	50 215	71 407	1 264
62 years and over	530 539	8 842	13 240	2 912	43 321	63 781	1 132
Median age	34.4	27.0	22.7	28.9	24.1	31.3	26.3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	798 093	25 507	41 366	11 144	148 051	133 436	4 528
With own children under 18 years	352 995	15 465	27 047	6 987	98 348	64 372	2 960
Married-couple families	664 597	15 085	24 597	9 159	105 101	107 357	2 578
With own children under 18 years	276 572	8 566	16 619	5 947	70 115	50 084	1 556
Female householder, no husband present	99 532	8 673	12 821	1 320	30 651	19 330	1 649
With own children under 18 years	59 381	5 848	7 988	768	20 766	11 268	1 213
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	754 804	35 770	72 112	20 641	224 852	148 935	6 748
Preprimary	47 833	1 895	4 642	996	10 095	9 793	310
Elementary or high school	460 329	24 099	56 847	10 110	172 233	77 405	4 184
College	246 642	9 776	10 623	9 535	42 524	61 737	2 254
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 960 882	59 507	94 257	31 548	329 455	338 652	10 250
Less than 9th grade	125 615	5 554	23 490	3 271	98 831	13 620	702
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	219 844	9 258	21 674	2 981	60 244	28 177	1 350
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	521 263	13 016	25 552	5 398	77 159	76 678	1 972
Some college, no degree	521 244	17 951	14 424	5 682	54 570	96 602	3 384
Associate degree	138 410	5 224	4 794	2 371	15 808	27 344	814
Bachelor's degree	285 607	5 882	2 812	6 872	15 325	66 376	1 289
Graduate or professional degree	148 899	2 622	1 511	4 973	7 518	29 855	739
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.4	75.1	52.1	80.2	51.7	87.7	80.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.2	14.3	4.6	37.5	6.9	28.4	19.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 328 010	76 831	127 059	40 881	444 192	417 983	13 417
In labor force	1 467 546	49 673	65 197	27 439	291 751	304 704	9 728
Civilian labor force	1 446 975	46 517	64 910	27 011	289 527	303 644	9 697
Employed	1 361 770	40 946	50 055	25 267	258 070	289 065	8 728
Unemployed	85 205	5 571	14 855	1 744	31 457	14 579	969
Not in labor force	860 464	27 158	61 862	13 442	152 441	113 279	3 689
Females 16 years and over	1 197 185	36 736	66 823	21 946	222 091	213 452	6 506
In labor force	658 253	22 222	30 305	12 848	121 664	138 608	4 310
Civilian labor force	655 739	21 710	30 253	12 785	121 358	138 417	4 294
Employed	618 260	19 132	24 139	11 910	107 572	131 964	3 828
Unemployed	37 479	2 578	6 114	875	13 786	6 453	466
Not in labor force	538 932	14 514	36 518	9 098	100 427	74 844	2 196
Persons 16 to 19 years	157 759	7 564	15 421	3 956	51 955	29 485	1 176
Not enrolled in school	38 713	1 987	4 023	433	16 590	6 847	293
Unemployed or not in labor force	15 815	1 278	3 033	236	9 068	2 292	135
Not high school graduate	19 723	1 180	2 919	229	11 819	3 055	163
Employed	9 009	295	589	88	4 344	1 673	78
Unemployed	3 582	232	529	45	1 930	491	21
Not in labor force	7 113	637	1 801	96	5 537	891	64
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	1 178 808	37 533	51 123	15 929	182 958	216 538	7 356
Less than \$5,000	60 693	5 305	12 386	1 639	18 301	9 281	851
\$5,000 to \$9,999	98 178	4 731	8 601	1 399	22 202	15 366	880
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112 195	4 169	6 842	1 410	23 038	17 612	843
\$15,000 to \$24,999	229 261	7 684	9 433	2 767	41 036	38 734	1 706
\$25,000 to \$34,999	198 505	5 817	5 887	2 158	31 894	35 658	952
\$35,000 to \$49,999	214 569	5 181	4 756	2 587	26 680	42 797	998
\$50,000 to \$74,999	167 815	3 327	2 583	2 314	14 826	36 753	761
\$75,000 to \$99,999	52 875	765	418	848	3 077	12 521	200
\$100,000 or more	44 717	554	217	807	1 904	7 816	165
Mean income (dollars)	37 219	26 636	18 607	37 108	26 332	39 130	27 898
Per capita income (dollars)	14 964	9 688	4 878	11 713	7 374	16 013	10 382

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Arizona					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	798 093	25 507	41 366	11 144	148 051	133 436	4 528
With related children under 18 years.....	373 264	17 300	31 843	7 233	107 461	67 450	3 221
With related children under 5 years.....	161 318	8 462	17 474	3 458	53 547	31 407	1 551
Married-couple families	664 597	15 085	24 597	9 159	105 101	107 357	2 578
With related children under 18 years.....	288 308	9 152	18 599	6 086	74 904	51 563	1 648
With related children under 5 years.....	132 081	4 690	10 328	3 040	37 275	25 833	852
Female householder, no husband present	99 532	8 673	12 821	1 320	30 651	19 330	1 649
With related children under 18 years.....	65 925	6 955	10 308	848	24 014	12 473	1 363
With related children under 5 years.....	21 969	3 223	5 400	277	11 282	4 218	608
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	2 905 691	103 488	200 350	52 952	666 488	523 015	19 032
Persons under 18 years	701 656	35 861	84 053	14 795	257 505	123 862	6 324
Persons under 5 years	204 636	11 017	26 245	4 600	78 712	39 210	1 881
Persons 65 years and over	432 437	6 908	10 229	2 046	32 309	50 911	859
Persons 75 years and over	164 125	2 511	4 044	560	10 738	20 200	318
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	61 913	5 806	19 108	1 591	37 306	7 588	910
With related children under 18 years.....	45 322	4 968	15 602	1 190	32 405	5 891	816
With related children under 5 years.....	24 570	2 961	9 402	667	19 011	3 571	484
Married-couple families	33 607	1 447	9 285	893	19 050	3 599	163
With related children under 18 years.....	20 824	1 020	7 433	684	15 962	2 453	112
With related children under 5 years.....	12 085	626	4 656	449	9 420	1 738	77
Female householder, no husband present	23 269	4 003	7 759	514	14 502	3 314	692
With related children under 18 years.....	20 736	3 656	6 589	433	13 281	2 933	658
With related children under 5 years.....	10 561	2 181	3 722	173	7 569	1 569	383
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	329 398	28 479	98 634	8 570	188 385	49 359	4 648
Persons under 18 years	104 283	12 813	44 607	2 204	89 883	13 211	2 031
Persons under 5 years	34 285	4 607	14 907	756	29 988	4 931	716
Persons 65 years and over	38 220	2 084	5 753	272	7 945	4 203	270
Persons 75 years and over	18 367	933	2 391	78	3 143	2 255	160

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					Race		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	
SEX AND AGE											
All persons	10 863	13 659	79 241	367 351	41 367	28 069	7 477	306 794	536 247	11 404	
Male	5 226	7 093	40 300	185 644	20 504	13 380	3 710	152 855	262 078	5 827	
Female	5 637	6 566	38 941	181 707	20 863	14 689	3 767	153 939	274 169	5 577	
Under 5 years	1 450	1 184	10 102	29 879	4 527	3 412	704	37 088	35 491	1 029	
5 to 9 years	1 051	1 034	8 400	28 512	4 242	3 376	549	34 702	37 320	1 126	
10 to 14 years	911	1 034	6 862	26 916	3 698	2 972	456	32 028	33 450	1 031	
15 to 19 years	989	795	6 921	26 857	3 427	2 397	715	30 460	30 188	1 020	
20 to 24 years	1 499	1 649	9 161	29 712	3 268	2 340	791	27 626	26 625	770	
25 to 34 years	2 658	3 527	17 313	62 795	6 993	4 839	1 547	52 582	78 526	2 476	
35 to 44 years	1 315	2 536	9 902	50 857	5 103	3 409	1 271	37 557	72 354	1 931	
45 to 54 years	532	1 081	5 266	34 524	3 461	2 210	729	22 532	50 830	854	
55 to 64 years	217	436	2 917	30 944	2 983	1 730	421	16 242	54 008	591	
65 to 74 years	130	287	1 552	28 854	2 222	783	180	10 432	69 522	374	
75 to 84 years	93	62	738	14 039	1 062	485	109	4 439	39 186	155	
85 years and over	18	34	107	3 462	381	116	5	1 106	8 747	47	
3 and 4 years	542	448	3 707	11 661	1 939	1 457	319	14 936	14 823	341	
16 years and over	7 291	10 327	52 587	276 921	28 299	17 817	5 678	196 852	423 860	8 019	
18 years and over	6 972	10 051	50 044	266 501	26 867	16 849	5 360	184 607	411 549	7 581	
21 years and over	6 208	9 201	45 228	248 822	24 764	15 433	4 874	166 644	394 683	7 012	
60 years and over	309	602	3 793	62 258	5 268	2 193	468	23 886	147 716	830	
62 years and over	257	498	3 176	55 911	4 497	1 896	407	20 746	136 361	715	
Median age	23.5	28.5	24.1	31.6	27.2	24.0	28.3	23.4	38.4	27.8	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	2 092	3 078	16 940	89 776	9 319	5 713	1 373	66 818	155 326	2 779	
With own children under 18 years	1 483	1 944	11 415	44 142	5 320	3 395	882	44 908	61 062	1 633	
Married-couple families	1 139	2 486	11 603	69 609	4 630	2 612	1 096	45 898	135 510	1 901	
With own children under 18 years	814	1 660	7 997	32 778	2 373	1 493	714	31 062	49 353	1 058	
Female householder, no husband present	667	315	3 624	14 530	3 890	2 325	174	15 243	14 427	763	
With own children under 18 years	474	206	2 471	8 529	2 449	1 472	95	10 243	8 696	505	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 744	5 761	25 346	94 898	12 482	9 707	2 732	99 348	117 643	3 825	
Preprimary	173	278	1 308	4 198	719	548	120	3 669	7 588	177	
Elementary or high school	2 275	2 455	17 303	66 740	9 124	7 776	1 316	81 572	80 134	2 697	
College	1 296	3 028	6 735	23 960	2 639	1 383	1 296	14 107	29 921	951	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	4 963	7 963	37 795	225 475	22 205	13 572	4 262	144 890	373 173	6 428	
Less than 9th grade	319	483	8 276	39 284	3 038	3 404	739	56 569	21 842	342	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	628	584	6 016	39 053	4 992	3 446	473	29 822	50 454	789	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 416	965	8 361	61 314	5 052	4 204	895	30 570	114 789	1 502	
Some college, no degree	1 435	1 291	8 114	46 877	5 919	1 762	835	17 657	98 742	2 164	
Associate degree	544	534	2 190	12 809	1 567	364	354	5 122	24 261	728	
Bachelor's degree	403	2 256	3 351	16 352	1 179	267	490	3 189	42 662	672	
Graduate or professional degree	218	1 850	1 487	9 786	458	125	476	1 961	20 423	231	
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	86.6	62.2	65.3	63.8	49.5	71.6	40.4	80.6	82.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	51.6	12.8	11.6	7.4	2.9	22.7	3.6	16.9	14.0	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	7 291	10 327	52 587	276 921	28 299	17 817	5 678	196 852	423 860	8 019	
In labor force	5 471	7 494	39 457	164 968	16 533	8 782	3 589	122 867	231 185	5 377	
Civilian labor force	5 463	7 477	39 489	160 406	15 779	8 700	3 474	122 033	227 602	4 836	
Employed	4 681	7 047	36 686	144 819	13 504	6 976	3 129	105 287	214 595	4 193	
Unemployed	720	430	2 803	15 887	2 275	1 724	345	16 746	13 007	643	
Not in labor force	1 820	2 833	12 930	111 953	11 766	9 035	2 089	73 985	192 675	2 642	
Females 16 years and over	3 835	4 957	25 774	137 618	14 407	9 592	2 916	99 874	219 530	3 788	
In labor force	2 624	3 094	16 665	69 457	7 597	4 012	1 614	50 172	102 857	2 483	
Civilian labor force	2 624	3 094	16 626	69 095	7 530	3 993	1 609	50 077	102 539	2 429	
Employed	2 342	2 899	15 353	62 725	6 516	3 347	1 424	42 952	96 940	2 038	
Unemployed	282	195	1 273	6 370	1 014	646	185	7 125	5 599	391	
Not in labor force	1 211	1 863	9 109	68 161	6 810	5 580	1 302	49 702	116 673	1 305	
Persons 16 to 19 years	829	715	5 631	21 734	2 826	1 905	625	24 336	24 062	821	
Not enrolled in school	236	86	2 017	6 745	870	693	61	8 301	6 777	202	
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	9	984	3 558	594	465	46	4 805	2 695	117	
Not high school graduate	117	39	1 464	4 371	597	615	40	6 366	3 489	94	
Employed	42	39	640	1 568	122	178	10	2 223	1 714	29	
Unemployed	52	—	183	799	154	66	20	1 103	596	30	
Not in labor force	23	—	641	2 004	313	371	10	3 040	1 179	35	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
Households	3 153	4 450	22 847	130 806	13 492	7 206	2 091	78 740	214 757	3 588	
Less than \$5,000	329	495	1 780	11 758	2 626	1 747	397	9 647	10 145	423	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	272	282	2 188	16 532	2 227	1 340	169	11 329	18 002	230	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	544	295	2 742	16 593	1 510	884	286	10 860	21 779	313	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	663	706	4 770	29 774	2 588	1 539	368	18 094	44 550	739	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	599	687	4 299	21 364	1 963	771	399	13 114	38 638	701	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	406	787	3 749	19 157	1 601	588	251	9 994	40 169	539	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	247	779	2 446	11 310	760	272	132	4 459	28 687	530	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63	218	557	2 594	135	49	38	773	7 657	47	
\$100,000 or more	30	201	316	1 724	82	16	51	470	5 130	66	
Mean income (dollars)	26 222	36 690	29 788	27 299	21 710	17 043	25 165	22 820	34 022	30 790	
Per capita income (dollars)	7 510	12 500	8 847	10 022	7 299	4 443	7 954	5 984	13 902	12 104	

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	2 092	3 078	16 940	89 776	9 319	5 713	1 373	66 818	155 326	2 779	
With related children under 18 years.....	1 562	1 995	12 318	48 650	6 290	4 125	922	49 862	64 412	1 812	
With related children under 5 years	896	1 020	6 841	22 063	3 221	1 996	491	25 490	27 135	860	
Married-couple families	1 139	2 486	11 603	69 609	4 630	2 612	1 096	45 898	135 510	1 901	
With related children under 18 years.....	844	1 688	8 384	35 364	2 663	1 698	717	33 598	51 428	1 095	
With related children under 5 years	506	928	4 828	16 348	1 405	847	372	17 068	22 793	583	
Female householder, no husband present	667	315	3 624	14 530	3 890	2 325	174	15 243	14 427	763	
With related children under 18 years.....	487	216	2 860	10 035	3 069	1 883	126	12 108	9 605	637	
With related children under 5 years	234	54	1 372	4 204	1 590	866	70	5 902	3 026	239	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	10 604	13 429	78 329	356 874	39 226	27 447	7 353	302 621	526 191	10 379	
Persons under 18 years	3 821	3 580	28 618	98 494	14 185	10 970	2 103	120 408	122 403	3 631	
Persons under 5 years	1 422	1 174	9 881	29 241	4 447	3 358	704	36 589	34 973	995	
Persons 65 years and over	186	373	2 348	44 987	3 487	1 338	274	15 606	113 998	576	
Persons 75 years and over	74	91	823	16 404	1 291	561	94	5 253	45 111	202	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	499	371	3 788	14 334	2 971	2 823	322	20 653	11 089	426	
With related children under 18 years.....	398	248	3 350	11 502	2 434	2 225	236	18 188	7 279	379	
With related children under 5 years	279	144	2 293	6 016	1 435	1 209	171	10 326	3 901	250	
Married-couple families	190	209	2 011	7 534	597	1 053	176	10 598	6 775	140	
With related children under 18 years.....	171	158	1 791	5 649	345	751	122	9 004	3 507	98	
With related children under 5 years	137	122	1 292	2 861	189	449	81	4 994	2 030	83	
Female householder, no husband present	222	95	1 348	5 364	2 154	1 362	91	7 961	3 450	271	
With related children under 18 years.....	158	86	1 262	4 789	1 907	1 176	68	7 334	3 077	266	
With related children under 5 years	97	22	795	2 590	1 158	571	51	4 123	1 512	167	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 176	2 091	19 311	77 326	14 092	14 301	1 864	103 784	54 009	1 877	
Persons under 18 years	1 289	395	9 075	28 747	6 388	6 214	515	50 823	16 881	821	
Persons under 5 years	572	174	3 466	8 999	2 181	2 008	174	16 277	5 479	343	
Persons 65 years and over	24	41	463	6 957	1 230	846	75	4 418	9 507	128	
Persons 75 years and over	22	12	188	3 124	523	311	39	1 762	4 476	67	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE								
All persons	19 710	6 622	70 859	562 705	11 616	7 400	11 242	46 141
Male	9 500	2 920	36 282	273 470	5 976	3 392	5 497	23 557
Female	10 210	3 702	34 577	289 235	5 640	4 008	5 745	22 584
Under 5 years	2 297	569	8 667	37 658	1 349	902	955	5 137
5 to 9 years	2 249	551	8 507	36 096	1 140	707	783	4 187
10 to 14 years	2 112	453	7 213	35 011	764	514	724	4 234
15 to 19 years	1 810	574	6 682	37 003	968	649	1 258	4 305
20 to 24 years	1 450	535	6 017	38 388	1 089	982	986	5 013
25 to 34 years	3 519	1 470	13 270	99 575	2 275	1 724	2 154	9 503
35 to 44 years	2 621	1 157	9 100	92 098	1 883	860	1 606	6 499
45 to 54 years	1 468	639	5 163	68 679	1 070	604	1 330	3 559
55 to 64 years	1 060	390	3 353	51 022	567	274	767	2 002
65 to 74 years	684	185	1 978	41 702	347	148	480	1 206
75 to 84 years	306	62	673	20 606	141	14	178	402
85 years and over	134	37	236	4 867	23	22	21	94
3 and 4 years	922	249	3 501	14 874	520	364	366	1 937
16 years and over	12 652	4 902	44 998	447 388	8 137	5 225	8 574	31 684
18 years and over	11 890	4 673	42 189	432 464	7 738	4 961	8 167	30 043
21 years and over	10 917	4 353	38 605	408 844	7 153	4 445	7 307	27 044
60 years and over	1 667	470	4 456	91 613	733	278	1 019	2 541
62 years and over	1 471	401	3 791	81 827	598	233	864	2 166
Median age	24.8	29.7	23.6	34.8	27.1	24.7	29.2	25.2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	4 073	1 404	15 256	153 828	2 739	1 481	2 462	10 280
With own children under 18 years	2 550	869	10 657	69 713	1 717	944	1 433	6 827
Married-couple families	2 686	1 211	11 742	125 625	1 671	886	2 120	7 300
With own children under 18 years	1 705	756	8 112	54 114	988	525	1 291	4 901
Female householder, no husband present	1 139	160	2 284	21 279	879	409	254	2 059
With own children under 18 years	693	107	1 709	12 178	625	280	99	1 463
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	6 453	2 401	23 494	138 690	3 711	2 337	3 797	15 297
Preprimary	462	106	1 231	10 359	224	137	208	719
Elementary or high school	5 133	1 382	18 321	83 728	2 452	1 397	2 117	10 421
College	858	913	3 942	44 603	1 035	803	1 472	4 157
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	9 792	3 940	33 773	378 549	6 306	3 646	6 536	23 265
Less than 9th grade	1 268	355	9 270	13 496	214	193	928	4 027
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 137	476	6 398	33 942	447	473	667	3 212
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 052	801	8 475	93 920	1 518	1 027	946	5 560
Some college, no degree	2 078	807	6 308	105 997	1 952	1 236	1 085	5 692
Associate degree	735	277	1 572	29 945	690	287	580	1 650
Bachelor's degree	318	756	1 225	66 990	988	282	1 407	2 172
Graduate or professional degree	204	468	525	34 259	497	148	923	952
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.2	78.9	53.6	87.5	89.5	81.7	75.6	68.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.3	31.1	5.2	26.7	23.5	11.8	35.6	13.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	12 652	4 902	44 998	447 388	8 137	5 225	8 574	31 684
In labor force	7 334	3 139	30 521	314 251	6 055	3 993	5 893	23 954
Civilian labor force	7 285	3 099	30 241	313 465	6 010	3 980	5 869	23 849
Employed	6 095	2 929	27 678	297 985	5 383	3 501	5 533	22 180
Unemployed	1 190	170	2 563	15 480	627	479	336	1 669
Not in labor force	5 318	1 763	14 477	133 137	2 082	1 232	2 681	7 730
Females 16 years and over	6 608	2 857	22 055	233 189	3 947	2 955	4 443	15 655
In labor force	3 591	1 674	12 603	143 985	2 753	2 141	2 600	10 411
Civilian labor force	3 589	1 648	12 567	143 851	2 753	2 141	2 600	10 388
Employed	3 106	1 539	11 302	137 026	2 492	1 889	2 513	9 729
Unemployed	483	109	1 265	6 825	261	252	87	659
Not in labor force	3 017	1 183	9 452	89 204	1 194	814	1 843	5 244
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 410	427	5 208	30 451	742	597	1 052	3 406
Not enrolled in school	344	43	1 859	7 221	194	127	131	885
Unemployed or not in labor force	201	36	952	2 712	132	55	52	473
Not high school graduate	225	7	1 224	3 602	123	62	77	532
Employed	60	—	516	1 818	48	28	25	215
Unemployed	37	—	180	699	14	—	6	118
Not in labor force	128	7	528	1 085	61	34	46	199
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
Households	4 929	1 783	17 943	230 659	4 394	2 251	3 449	13 974
Less than \$5,000	796	169	1 267	9 042	330	139	187	930
\$5,000 to \$9,999	664	161	1 528	14 405	375	225	343	1 053
\$10,000 to \$14,999	649	132	1 944	17 317	458	347	281	1 615
\$15,000 to \$24,999	956	384	4 132	40 000	1 068	462	544	3 062
\$25,000 to \$34,999	758	216	3 505	36 369	700	428	373	2 513
\$35,000 to \$49,999	597	305	3 214	43 328	617	332	522	2 327
\$50,000 to \$74,999	386	275	1 882	39 093	510	241	646	1 588
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	75	342	14 734	186	42	274	494
\$100,000 or more	68	66	129	16 371	150	35	279	392
Mean income (dollars)	23 881	36 143	29 297	46 039	32 936	29 628	46 567	33 736
Per capita income (dollars)	6 153	10 364	7 639	18 930	12 665	9 056	14 930	10 525

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families -----	4 073	1 404	15 256	153 828	2 739	1 481	2 462	10 280
With related children under 18 years.....	3 031	933	11 466	73 321	1 806	1 010	1 501	7 314
With related children under 5 years.....	1 568	394	5 686	29 945	896	619	678	3 571
Married-couple families -----	2 686	1 211	11 742	125 625	1 671	886	2 120	7 300
With related children under 18 years.....	1 928	801	8 609	56 160	1 004	556	1 348	5 155
With related children under 5 years.....	1 010	339	4 164	24 696	484	346	628	2 665
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 139	160	2 284	21 279	879	409	254	2 059
With related children under 18 years.....	919	119	1 939	13 389	684	311	109	1 575
With related children under 5 years.....	480	42	960	4 047	334	171	33	680
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	19 220	6 413	69 050	558 412	11 396	7 271	11 186	45 654
Persons under 18 years	7 633	1 927	27 954	128 333	3 667	2 398	3 019	15 692
Persons under 5 years	2 245	561	8 483	37 072	1 270	893	955	4 976
Persons 65 years and over	1 104	284	2 796	65 254	502	184	679	1 660
Persons 75 years and over	434	99	864	23 715	155	36	199	466
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families -----	1 397	214	2 897	8 629	338	241	240	1 752
With related children under 18 years.....	1 163	167	2 527	6 243	328	226	187	1 539
With related children under 5 years.....	660	56	1 598	3 457	222	175	94	968
Married-couple families -----	637	120	1 526	4 494	67	63	142	869
With related children under 18 years.....	496	91	1 289	2 685	67	63	111	733
With related children under 5 years.....	282	41	787	1 634	29	63	66	526
Female householder, no husband present -----	637	88	995	3 464	254	156	81	664
With related children under 18 years.....	562	70	920	3 045	244	141	59	623
With related children under 5 years.....	324	9	599	1 595	176	90	28	387
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	6 924	881	15 230	44 086	2 018	1 547	1 368	8 286
Persons under 18 years	3 063	260	7 286	12 891	936	605	418	3 432
Persons under 5 years	1 039	65	2 519	4 437	443	294	82	1 301
Persons 65 years and over	423	25	657	4 949	79	30	89	257
Persons 75 years and over	170	6	202	2 384	16	14	21	61

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	538 718	18 117	5 284	11 389	98 959	431 275	8 220	133 263	3 738	78 634
Male	262 712	10 098	2 718	4 849	49 065	212 627	4 622	65 118	1 728	40 744
Female	276 006	8 019	2 566	6 540	49 894	218 648	3 598	68 145	2 010	37 890
Under 5 years	34 218	1 622	476	775	10 183	31 022	859	18 109	434	8 914
5 to 9 years	33 733	1 546	372	928	9 998	32 755	831	16 805	266	8 891
10 to 14 years	33 670	1 514	365	915	9 446	30 734	573	15 561	234	8 761
15 to 19 years	35 973	1 710	493	1 014	9 096	28 057	722	12 972	298	7 607
20 to 24 years	38 632	1 864	647	1 019	8 513	26 166	778	10 463	397	6 452
25 to 34 years	86 367	4 153	1 093	2 529	18 148	65 105	1 598	21 270	816	13 125
35 to 44 years	81 180	2 561	744	1 943	13 511	59 830	1 112	14 640	631	10 410
45 to 54 years	55 145	1 293	491	1 100	7 809	43 352	580	9 325	332	5 901
55 to 64 years	51 678	986	223	819	6 250	41 255	479	6 895	221	4 405
65 to 74 years	53 248	583	260	269	3 928	45 999	371	4 286	90	2 661
75 to 84 years	27 869	214	100	67	1 651	22 769	228	2 070	5	1 253
85 years and over	7 005	71	20	11	426	4 231	89	867	14	254
3 and 4 years	13 784	694	181	268	3 949	12 791	403	7 354	147	3 553
16 years and over	430 852	13 121	4 023	8 632	67 490	331 006	5 838	80 051	2 768	50 581
18 years and over	418 041	12 404	3 801	8 271	63 981	319 851	5 546	74 771	2 622	47 439
21 years and over	392 375	11 408	3 465	7 470	58 395	302 692	5 033	67 829	2 430	43 118
60 years and over	115 026	1 212	492	752	9 030	96 026	915	10 449	257	6 509
62 years and over	104 831	1 069	438	541	7 814	87 828	831	8 945	201	5 628
Median age	35.8	26.8	27.2	29.3	26.2	35.3	27.0	21.5	28.2	24.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	146 139	4 242	1 235	2 132	21 875	119 588	1 900	26 772	695	16 882
With own children under 18 years	62 237	2 783	777	1 382	13 365	51 469	1 052	17 898	477	11 176
Married-couple families	121 895	3 113	795	1 667	15 907	104 601	1 192	16 479	579	12 651
With own children under 18 years	47 982	1 978	446	1 110	9 695	42 261	613	11 636	416	8 348
Female householder, no husband present	18 800	907	334	363	4 572	11 166	585	7 947	54	2 869
With own children under 18 years	11 580	693	240	226	2 935	7 130	363	4 829	35	1 945
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	140 787	6 350	1 839	4 568	33 958	113 851	2 654	48 032	1 382	27 409
Preprimary	8 644	297	98	192	1 594	7 251	168	3 224	92	1 574
Elementary or high school	79 172	3 921	1 011	2 196	23 608	73 150	1 721	39 255	644	21 008
College	52 971	2 132	730	2 180	8 756	33 450	765	5 553	646	4 827
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	362 492	9 861	2 931	6 738	51 723	282 541	4 457	59 353	2 109	38 009
Less than 9th grade	18 830	639	352	628	10 772	18 543	619	17 954	138	9 917
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33 231	1 037	350	549	7 865	34 987	643	14 640	232	6 931
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	91 848	2 049	682	1 382	13 194	82 714	923	15 171	409	10 999
Some college, no degree	97 967	3 403	834	1 307	10 590	75 059	1 129	7 079	357	6 209
Associate degree	26 513	1 101	292	431	3 433	17 538	324	2 572	195	1 841
Bachelor's degree	57 667	1 156	262	1 403	3 854	35 560	598	1 280	560	1 534
Graduate or professional degree	36 436	476	159	1 038	2 015	18 140	221	657	218	578
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.6	83.0	76.0	82.5	64.0	81.1	71.7	45.1	82.5	55.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	16.6	14.4	36.2	11.3	19.0	18.4	3.3	36.9	5.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	430 852	13 121	4 023	8 632	67 490	331 006	5 838	80 051	2 768	50 581
In labor force	261 918	8 911	2 421	5 425	43 212	190 520	3 069	37 196	1 899	31 540
Civilian labor force	252 880	7 262	2 343	5 223	42 450	188 978	2 933	37 139	1 869	31 465
Employed	237 339	6 461	2 128	4 843	37 906	177 967	2 677	26 674	1 786	28 333
Unemployed	15 541	801	215	380	4 544	11 011	256	10 465	83	3 132
Not in labor force	168 934	4 210	1 602	3 207	24 278	140 486	2 769	42 855	869	19 041
Females 16 years and over	223 572	5 577	1 934	5 262	34 436	169 824	2 511	41 899	1 511	24 297
In labor force	119 795	3 759	1 123	2 972	19 503	83 551	1 320	16 814	894	12 310
Civilian labor force	118 431	3 390	1 092	2 940	19 390	83 406	1 314	16 814	894	12 310
Employed	111 279	3 051	965	2 695	17 294	78 326	1 207	12 490	840	10 942
Unemployed	7 152	339	127	245	2 096	5 080	107	4 324	54	1 368
Not in labor force	103 777	1 818	811	2 290	14 933	86 273	1 191	25 085	617	11 987
Persons 16 to 19 years	29 728	1 396	445	875	7 254	22 299	603	10 235	262	6 120
Not enrolled in school	6 445	320	66	102	1 790	4 678	108	2 557	10	1 738
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 583	220	49	83	951	1 975	80	2 136	10	903
Not high school graduate	2 933	147	46	66	1 044	2 273	56	1 854	—	1 189
Employed	1 198	18	14	14	281	1 038	—	267	—	469
Unemployed	630	6	6	19	195	367	7	368	—	151
Not in labor force	1 089	115	26	33	560	865	49	1 219	—	569
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	222 206	6 287	1 787	3 204	28 795	163 842	2 416	31 797	952	20 659
Less than \$5,000	12 464	737	228	353	2 801	8 003	338	9 147	38	1 876
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20 235	614	245	336	3 691	13 638	405	5 855	108	2 413
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23 159	856	203	383	3 398	15 735	189	4 215	33	2 479
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43 934	1 222	403	604	6 387	32 269	361	5 410	161	4 591
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37 380	1 053	309	336	4 862	29 096	448	3 022	147	3 601
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38 525	1 069	219	521	3 920	30 593	357	2 614	201	3 476
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29 647	530	102	331	2 743	22 325	236	1 335	151	1 708
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8 843	156	49	186	560	6 526	41	160	57	351
\$100,000 or more	8 019	50	29	154	433	5 657	41	39	56	164
Mean income (dollars)	35 897	28 959	25 246	34 420	27 570	36 182	26 636	16 236	41 871	26 590
Per capita income (dollars)	15 052	10 274	14 968	10 648	8 809	13 916	11 223	3 934	12 309	7 423

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	146 139	4 242	1 235	2 132	21 875	119 588	1 900	26 772	695	16 882
With related children under 18 years.....	65 322	2 953	828	1 405	14 446	54 109	1 218	21 287	477	12 055
With related children under 5 years.....	26 701	1 274	405	654	6 508	24 067	660	11 990	221	5 451
Married-couple families	121 895	3 113	795	1 667	15 907	104 601	1 192	16 479	579	12 651
With related children under 18 years.....	49 796	2 048	468	1 116	10 325	43 997	694	13 105	416	8 833
With related children under 5 years.....	21 839	979	221	561	4 720	20 572	387	7 398	212	3 830
Female householder, no husband present	18 800	907	334	363	4 572	11 166	585	7 947	54	2 869
With related children under 18 years.....	12 566	760	260	243	3 295	7 857	442	6 448	35	2 237
With related children under 5 years.....	3 822	232	149	75	1 294	2 652	220	3 500	3	1 074
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	522 344	16 304	4 799	10 964	95 042	418 855	7 151	131 009	3 607	75 792
Persons under 18 years	118 777	5 464	1 400	3 054	34 278	109 787	2 590	57 831	1 112	30 555
Persons under 5 years	33 578	1 598	433	772	10 065	30 562	826	17 894	434	8 718
Persons 65 years and over	85 804	815	360	341	5 805	71 483	669	7 057	95	4 094
Persons 75 years and over	32 948	244	115	72	1 891	25 747	301	2 824	5	1 441
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	11 393	679	277	359	4 697	8 880	482	13 871	85	3 519
With related children under 18 years.....	8 227	617	253	294	3 891	6 180	394	11 337	58	2 910
With related children under 5 years.....	4 183	335	174	185	2 166	3 442	235	6 905	17	1 660
Married-couple families	5 848	300	77	205	2 337	5 357	180	7 265	41	1 709
With related children under 18 years.....	3 505	258	66	172	1 880	3 025	140	5 886	30	1 265
With related children under 5 years.....	2 040	160	53	125	1 080	1 782	88	3 672	14	741
Female householder, no husband present	4 689	343	156	126	2 033	2 988	289	5 226	33	1 501
With related children under 18 years.....	4 165	334	149	122	1 782	2 727	247	4 403	28	1 360
With related children under 5 years.....	1 886	150	98	60	927	1 409	147	2 542	3	738
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	60 980	3 757	1 356	1 791	23 508	43 638	2 087	71 330	575	18 266
Persons under 18 years	17 905	1 674	418	497	10 382	14 648	963	33 018	119	8 885
Persons under 5 years	5 758	568	193	210	3 466	4 681	356	10 801	51	2 959
Persons 65 years and over	6 769	127	61	7	1 270	5 835	250	4 369	35	880
Persons 75 years and over	3 372	69	35	—	565	2 756	98	1 839	—	365

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family					
										Total		Percent with own children under 18 years			
													Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
The State	3 665 228	7.6	3 387 023	37.0	56.9	156 782	543 505	949 418	47.9	764 373	45.0	138 233			61.8
District 1	610 817	6.9	568 794	31.8	63.6	561 993	63 972	13 728	63 972	151 133	50.6	118 889	48.8	23 825	60.8
COUNTY															
Mariaca County (pt.)	610 817	6.9	568 794	31.8	63.6	561 993	63 972	13 728	63 972	151 133	50.6	118 889	48.8	23 825	60.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chandler city (pt.)	89 159	7.1	82 787	34.6	67.2	79 690	9 425	3 457	9 425	23 587	60.9	19 529	59.3	2 992	72.1
Gilbert town (pt.)	872	6.2	818	17.4	98.8	766	98	—	98	234	57.7	225	60.0	—	—
Mesa city (pt.)	168 994	5.0	160 558	32.4	65.7	154 551	13 923	3 261	13 923	42 105	55.1	33 706	53.7	6 326	63.6
Phoenix city (pt.)	152 573	8.7	139 335	34.8	61.9	140 071	20 141	4 030	20 141	37 929	46.4	28 481	43.7	6 976	58.0
Scottsdale city (pt.)	52 318	6.4	48 986	23.5	49 513	49 513	4 556	35.6	4 556	13 457	35.3	10 410	32.1	2 322	48.2
Tempe city (pt.)	141 865	7.2	131 603	29.2	65.2	132 655	15 369	2 407	15 369	32 395	49.7	25 289	48.3	5 067	61.0
District 2	610 266	17.3	504 785	54.1	52.9	550 725	186 983	65 767	186 983	142 769	55.8	102 621	53.6	29 558	63.5
COUNTY															
Mariaca County (pt.)	275 993	16.2	231 149	56.4	52.7	246 845	77 615	26 982	77 615	61 357	57.7	41 490	55.8	14 344	63.5
Pima County (pt.)	196 972	15.1	167 273	58.9	51.9	178 507	67 492	21 519	67 492	45 815	56.2	31 829	54.3	10 465	62.4
Pinal County (pt.)	730	—	730	98.1	14.9	657	77	142	77	148	33.8	77	35.1	40	40.0
Santa Cruz County	29 676	36.4	18 885	65.0	44.7	26 798	14 604	6 031	14 604	7 339	58.8	5 697	57.7	1 341	63.9
Yuma County	106 895	18.8	86 748	36.0	57.5	97 918	26 977	11 093	26 977	28 110	50.6	23 528	47.9	3 368	67.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Avondale city (pt.)	13 246	11.2	11 758	58.2	52.1	11 708	4 177	1 695	4 177	3 019	62.8	2 117	58.8	749	74.1
Glendale city (pt.)	14 712	13.7	12 698	48.3	56.4	13 150	3 743	1 315	3 743	3 545	54.5	2 289	50.2	980	58.7
Nogales city	19 489	44.9	10 744	75.7	44.0	17 651	11 206	4 894	11 206	4 533	63.0	3 402	64.2	971	60.1
Phoenix city (pt.)	226 279	17.3	187 117	56.3	53.7	202 518	63 311	21 456	63 311	49 689	57.8	33 177	56.1	11 868	63.1
Tucson city (pt.)	140 733	17.2	116 557	57.3	55.6	127 648	49 532	15 502	49 532	31 956	56.0	21 809	53.9	7 684	61.8
Yuma city	54 923	11.9	48 399	37.0	60.5	49 478	11 148	3 942	11 148	14 529	54.3	12 059	51.5	1 939	71.8
District 3	610 424	5.1	579 539	29.4	58.7	566 493	58 088	14 853	58 088	171 894	42.0	147 519	38.9	17 853	61.7
COUNTY															
Cocapina County (pt.)	28 872	2.5	28 137	41.5	58.5	26 454	3 695	1 227	3 695	7 280	55.7	6 344	53.8	650	66.3
La Paz County	13 844	11.7	12 229	30.1	57.6	12 844	2 457	903	2 457	3 847	42.0	2 878	36.1	588	60.0
Mariaca County (pt.)	360 335	6.0	338 615	30.6	58.4	332 709	37 788	10 385	37 788	100 937	44.5	86 379	43.7	10 465	63.0
Mohave County	93 497	3.6	90 108	16.8	61.7	87 327	4 849	776	4 849	26 893	36.1	23 478	32.8	2 478	58.1
Navajo County (pt.)	6 142	—	6 124	93.8	36.5	5 492	2 996	720	2 996	1 261	53.3	795	59.0	448	49.1
Yavapai County	107 714	3.1	104 326	29.2	58.5	101 667	6 303	842	6 303	31 676	35.5	27 779	32.0	3 004	61.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Avondale city (pt.)	2 923	7.2	2 712	28.9	80.1	2 652	285	40	285	848	61.6	777	61.6	57	50.9
Bullhead city (pt.)	21 951	4.0	21 070	10.1	67.3	20 670	1 193	137	1 193	5 993	31.7	5 147	28.2	582	56.4
Flagstaff city (pt.)	133	—	133	42.4	50.5	107	12	10	12	27	74.1	27	74.1	—	—
Glendale city (pt.)	84 969	5.5	80 317	34.3	64.1	77 703	8 030	2 114	8 030	22 385	56.8	18 114	54.9	3 196	67.9
Kingman city	12 722	3.2	12 319	29.6	58.9	11 837	3 688	154	3 688	7 688	46.6	6 840	43.4	445	61.1
Lake Havasu City	24 363	4.5	23 276	11.7	62.7	23 160	1 214	47.7	1 214	2 471	31.8	2 917	28.7	598	58.5
New Kingman-Butler COP	11 627	2.6	11 319	26.9	57.0	10 778	471	153	471	3 445	37.7	2 917	33.8	383	59.5
Peara city	99 618	4.3	94 496	38.0	68.1	85 856	5 054	1 501	5 054	14 240	50.2	12 393	48.6	1 373	61.2
Phoenix city (pt.)	99 014	4.6	94 496	38.0	60.7	89 276	8 780	2 572	8 780	26 271	60.8	21 670	58.5	3 420	73.8
Prescott city	36 427	3.4	35 535	25.9	61.8	35 192	1 632	165	1 632	6 314	33.4	6 314	30.4	784	54.1
Sun City COP	38 126	5.8	35 918	8	32.7	38 117	2 104	—	2 104	13 369	—	12 702	—	489	—
Sun City West COP	15 997	5.1	15 184	2	54.3	15 997	849	—	849	6 843	—	6 676	—	119	—
District 4	610 708	5.5	577 090	29.1	54.7	568 015	47 747	9 304	47 747	164 745	46.7	133 342	44.4	23 699	58.5
COUNTY															
Mariaca County (pt.)	610 708	5.5	577 090	29.1	54.7	568 015	47 747	9 304	47 747	164 745	46.7	133 342	44.4	23 699	58.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Glendale city (pt.)	48 453	4.6	46 241	33.0	54.6	45 168	3 617	829	3 617	12 968	53.0	10 037	50.5	2 287	65.5
Paradise Valley town	11 959	6.1	10 959	21.5	37.1	11 191	685	147	685	3 604	47.0	3 349	35.8	192	31.8
Phoenix city (pt.)	501 572	5.5	474 028	30.3	55.4	464 468	40 331	7 855	40 331	133 660	47.9	107 704	45.7	19 429	59.3
Scottsdale city (pt.)	48 098	6.5	44 974	14.6	51.9	46 288	3 070	1 473	3 070	14 247	31.9	1 786	29.8	1 781	44.2

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present						
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family								
			Total	Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years							
District 5	611 128	7.0	568 094	31.5	569 897	57.9	16 951	28.8	75 703	31.4	161 906	44.9	133 295	41.7	22 163	62.8
COUNTY																
Cochise County	97 624	11.4	86 501	35.8	90 617	57.8	6 246	29.1	20 398	37.6	25 732	48.9	21 336	45.7	3 534	66.2
Graham County (pt.)	22 884	3.7	22 030	60.4	21 180	46.1	825	15.2	3 829	29.1	5 548	48.3	4 506	46.8	822	58.6
Pima County (pt.)	469 908	6.4	439 659	28.8	439 125	58.5	9 363	29.4	48 714	29.2	124 894	43.8	102 574	40.5	17 127	61.9
Pinal County (pt.)	20 712	3.9	19 904	41.5	18 975	56.4	517	36.8	2 762	28.7	5 732	49.3	4 879	45.5	680	71.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Casa Grande city (pt.)	11 713	3.0	11 358	41.7	10 591	59.6	258	23.3	1 356	24.6	3 059	56.9	2 503	53.7	485	69.5
Douglas city	12 905	34.3	8 480	71.0	11 821	44.0	2 888	36.3	6 612	54.6	3 144	56.4	2 212	54.5	826	62.3
Flowing Wells CDP	14 013	3.2	13 570	29.9	12 938	50.9	200	27.0	1 033	30.4	3 965	45.8	3 106	41.4	684	55.1
Green Valley CDP	13 231	5.9	12 452	2.8	13 144	51.0	54	27.8	948	34.1	5 075	3.2	4 893	2.0	174	35.6
Sierra Vista city	32 983	7.0	30 667	18.2	30 398	72.6	740	15.7	3 345	29.1	8 909	55.2	7 695	52.6	1 031	75.5
Tucson city (pt.)	264 657	7.3	245 436	30.3	246 390	60.0	5 373	33.1	30 981	29.6	65 846	46.0	50 780	42.3	11 564	62.1
District 6	611 885	3.8	588 721	47.7	557 683	53.7	36 179	45.2	111 012	41.2	156 971	48.7	128 707	45.9	21 135	63.1
COUNTY																
Apache County	61 991	.5	61 265	76.0	54 033	31.1	11 395	53.7	25 441	47.8	13 260	64.5	9 297	65.6	3 041	61.5
Cochino County (pt.)	67 719	2.9	65 750	56.9	61 549	58.4	5 400	45.1	16 153	44.5	13 961	59.4	10 437	57.0	2 593	68.5
Gila County	40 216	2.8	39 106	54.2	37 492	45.0	1 175	47.0	6 983	35.9	11 242	40.5	9 519	37.1	1 316	57.7
Graham County (pt.)	3 670	—	3 670	94.3	3 184	41.1	344	49.7	1 471	62.9	714	81.4	480	84.2	188	76.1
Greenlee County	8 008	3.2	7 750	64.9	7 369	43.0	364	29.9	1 946	22.6	2 162	56.2	1 832	54.7	226	68.1
Maricopa County (pt.)	264 228	4.8	251 572	29.1	243 234	62.9	4 177	33.0	19 076	32.6	74 737	42.4	65 167	39.8	7 113	63.0
Navajo County (pt.)	71 516	1.0	70 812	70.4	63 666	42.7	8 449	50.6	20 702	45.7	16 855	60.1	13 253	58.8	2 799	65.8
Pinal County (pt.)	94 937	6.5	88 796	49.7	87 156	51.7	4 875	27.0	19 240	35.4	24 040	47.7	18 722	44.2	3 859	60.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Apache Junction city	18 196	2.3	17 771	21.4	17 084	57.7	145	17.2	909	28.6	5 287	35.4	4 461	30.1	604	59.9
Casa Grande city (pt.)	7 369	7.5	6 813	55.3	6 594	54.2	523	28.5	2 256	35.3	1 778	54.1	1 156	51.7	469	62.9
Chandler city (pt.)	1 365	—	1 365	20.6	1 341	62.8	—	—	119	—	448	16.0	435	11.7	34	70.6
Flagstaff city (pt.)	45 724	4.1	43 829	42.3	42 536	69.2	1 182	31.1	6 169	35.7	9 406	56.5	7 412	53.6	1 405	74.1
Fountain Hills town	10 030	5.8	9 444	14.0	9 368	72.3	100	38.0	402	42.4	3 267	38.5	2 948	34.6	226	46.9
Gilbert town (pt.)	28 316	4.0	27 188	36.5	25 232	79.0	539	18.9	1 981	28.3	7 312	65.5	6 218	64.5	803	77.5
Mesa city (pt.)	119 097	4.7	113 519	30.1	108 566	60.8	2 087	37.7	8 130	35.0	32 501	45.9	28 086	43.4	3 274	65.5
Phoenix city (pt.)	3 945	5.3	3 755	21.3	3 601	90.1	43	51.2	1 147	44.2	1 172	45.6	1 076	45.1	65	56.9
Scottsdale city (pt.)	29 653	5.8	27 935	14.8	27 679	80.4	172	26.2	1 670	18.1	8 578	40.5	7 761	38.7	674	62.8
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	59 880	634 705	5.6	296 537	210 159	30 357	12 378	5 458	12 478	2 301 177	78.7	20.3	464 023	130 145
District 1 -----	11 107	94 123	6.3	71 102	34 749	4 106	2 119	636	1 351	378 535	86.1	27.6	67 576	14 004
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	11 107	94 123	6.3	71 102	34 749	4 106	2 119	636	1 351	378 535	86.1	27.6	67 576	14 004
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.) -----	2 040	17 049	4.3	7 021	4 448	603	279	103	221	52 542	85.7	26.1	8 594	936
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	59	171	—	36	18	—	—	—	—	543	100.0	41.4	71	9
Mesa city (pt.) -----	3 323	31 067	4.1	17 111	10 226	1 152	653	155	344	98 930	86.8	24.5	18 372	3 225
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	2 473	20 326	10.5	12 043	6 428	1 377	604	255	518	102 175	82.9	25.2	18 289	4 613
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	668	5 258	9.1	4 787	2 225	294	163	26	105	38 107	86.6	25.1	7 073	2 273
Tempe city (pt.) -----	2 474	19 651	6.4	29 796	11 186	644	408	97	139	82 561	89.9	36.8	14 424	2 569
District 2 -----	7 694	129 122	4.0	37 177	40 551	9 285	3 287	1 702	4 288	341 615	59.1	9.2	59 104	14 093
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	3 203	59 525	4.1	12 393	18 254	5 219	1 927	901	2 383	150 597	54.3	6.2	24 304	4 692
Pima County (pt.) -----	2 545	40 916	4.5	17 852	13 442	2 555	748	556	1 251	111 030	62.6	11.0	19 227	4 564
Pinal County (pt.) -----	16	222	3.6	—	53	17	8	—	9	314	42.7	2.5	7	—
Santa Cruz County -----	426	6 856	2.5	1 284	2 183	393	125	76	192	16 650	57.2	10.8	2 107	589
Yuma County -----	1 504	21 603	3.4	5 648	6 619	1 101	479	169	453	63 024	64.9	12.7	13 459	4 248
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	174	3 099	1.0	441	977	283	54	55	174	6 592	48.2	5.0	931	152
Glendale city (pt.) -----	184	2 872	3.9	620	962	261	121	57	83	8 419	58.0	7.0	1 380	366
Nogales city -----	212	4 988	3.4	877	1 576	281	72	76	133	10 370	48.8	7.9	806	257
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	2 613	48 788	4.4	10 441	14 823	4 354	1 617	749	1 980	123 881	54.4	6.1	20 184	3 909
Tucson city (pt.) -----	1 686	26 981	4.8	15 034	9 777	1 927	596	472	859	79 105	63.2	12.5	13 243	3 311
Yuma city -----	1 070	10 504	4.3	2 820	2 879	476	233	85	158	32 335	73.6	15.6	7 309	1 922
District 3 -----	8 874	98 767	3.8	34 530	29 523	4 514	2 112	759	1 643	410 215	79.0	16.2	95 645	33 926
COUNTY														
Cochise County (pt.) -----	598	6 208	3.3	1 369	1 511	203	133	20	50	17 686	84.9	23.3	3 659	725
La Paz County -----	175	2 458	1.1	431	756	143	34	44	65	8 991	63.0	8.5	1 936	620
Moricono County (pt.) -----	5 405	59 748	3.9	21 556	18 075	2 796	1 291	431	1 074	236 998	81.1	17.2	52 097	18 094
Mohave County -----	1 143	13 500	2.6	3 779	3 663	708	414	85	209	66 039	72.8	10.3	17 260	6 143
Navajo County (pt.) -----	151	1 610	8.6	251	477	47	11	19	17	3 223	63.2	6.2	353	71
Yavapai County -----	1 402	15 243	4.7	7 144	5 041	617	229	160	228	77 278	78.9	17.7	20 340	8 273
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	51	540	6.9	173	101	11	6	—	5	1 863	88.7	24.7	468	50
Bullhead City city -----	268	2 407	.6	783	808	189	113	34	42	16 383	72.4	10.1	4 310	1 426
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	—	20	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	58	84.5	46.6	28	—
Glendale city (pt.) -----	1 724	16 444	5.4	7 272	5 681	810	420	127	263	49 899	84.2	17.9	10 336	1 357
Kingman city -----	218	2 239	1.1	667	508	62	18	8	36	8 459	77.5	16.8	2 006	617
Lake Havasu City city -----	240	3 285	3.0	1 025	962	137	108	8	21	18 199	79.0	13.3	4 799	1 883
New Kingman-Butler CDP -----	129	1 754	1.5	555	484	131	87	12	32	8 000	62.7	5.1	2 114	824
Peoria city -----	887	8 719	2.7	2 846	2 112	274	94	50	130	32 931	83.5	16.9	6 515	1 950
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	1 695	20 833	3.8	6 571	6 047	813	388	137	288	56 290	83.1	13.0	12 021	1 372
Prescott city -----	388	3 157	4.4	2 745	1 270	94	48	31	15	19 138	83.3	23.5	5 108	2 133
Sun City CDP -----	—	141	—	565	40	3	—	—	3	38 035	83.0	23.1	8 487	6 964
Sun City West CDP -----	—	35	—	252	10	—	—	—	—	15 937	88.4	27.7	5 410	4 176
District 4 -----	11 141	93 819	9.2	49 460	33 974	4 075	2 018	784	1 273	403 965	86.7	26.3	80 815	19 133
COUNTY														
Moricono County (pt.) -----	11 141	93 819	9.2	49 460	33 974	4 075	2 018	784	1 273	403 965	86.7	26.3	80 815	19 133
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.) -----	963	8 743	5.3	4 335	3 296	313	203	67	43	30 385	86.8	20.3	6 491	982
Paradise Valley town -----	264	1 903	32.1	902	711	7	—	—	7	8 403	95.7	58.5	1 883	675
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	9 103	76 897	9.0	39 785	27 609	3 603	1 687	708	1 208	328 206	85.8	24.6	64 990	14 725
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	811	6 115	9.9	4 392	2 336	152	128	9	15	36 293	92.9	39.6	7 338	2 734
District 5 -----	9 796	95 145	7.5	61 514	35 276	3 644	1 356	763	1 493	400 794	84.4	25.0	89 107	26 174
COUNTY														
Cochise County -----	1 306	18 682	3.8	6 383	6 436	952	242	217	469	61 230	75.7	16.1	15 678	3 951
Graham County (pt.) -----	350	5 008	1.3	2 141	1 605	123	23	36	64	13 482	69.3	12.3	2 595	733
Pima County (pt.) -----	7 894	67 348	9.3	51 643	26 236	2 466	1 051	491	916	313 002	86.9	27.6	68 184	20 715
Pinal County (pt.) -----	246	4 107	3.1	1 347	999	103	40	19	44	13 080	80.0	17.0	2 650	775
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Coso Grande city (pt.) -----	99	2 560	4.1	987	632	55	38	10	7	6 920	84.3	19.9	1 186	291
Douglas city -----	219	3 379	3.3	719	1 017	149	11	42	96	7 275	48.1	9.5	915	350
Flowing Wells CDP -----	174	2 144	6.2	645	612	51	28	—	23	9 479	73.1	11.8	2 101	632
Green Valley CDP -----	—	199	3.5	164	56	27	18	—	9	12 805	88.7	31.6	3 765	2 993
Sierra Vista city -----	585	5 678	4.6	2 694	2 183	249	99	40	86	19 581	90.1	23.8	5 810	880
Tucson city (pt.) -----	4 403	35 368	10.6	36 753	16 375	1 488	624	346	510	169 395	85.8	24.5	35 491	9 893
District 6 -----	11 268	123 729	4.1	42 754	36 086	4 733	1 486	814	2 430	366 053	73.8	15.9	71 776	22 815
COUNTY														
Apache County -----	1 215	17 654	5.0	2 646	4 181	609	70	108	431	29 660	54.7	8.5	3 522	694
Cochise County (pt.) -----	1 617	13 747	5.0	13 583	6 971	438	203	74	161	32 792	75.9	25.2	5 125	798
Gila County -----	586	7 243	4.9	1 386	2 011	304	117	39	148	26 996	68.1	9.7	6 254	2 251
Graham County (pt.) -----	37	1 229	11.5	78	262	64	—	14	50	1 431	51.6	2.4	113	7
Greenlee County -----	233	2 026	.3	260	528	56	6	20	30	4 743	74.2	10.4	955	220
Moricono County (pt.) -----	4 800	43 915	4.6	16 691	12 034	1 395	675	234	486	174 559	83.5	21.0	37 378	14 068

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years						Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 6—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Nuvaro County (pt.)	1 448	18 843	3.2	3 676	4 782	751	125	130	496	37 545	64.7	10.3	6 228	1 452
Pinal County (pt.)	1 332	19 072	2.3	4 434	5 317	1 116	290	195	628	58 327	62.3	6.3	12 201	3 325
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city	132	2 668	3.0	695	728	118	41	21	56	13 081	70.1	7.2	3 460	1 224
Casa Grande city (pt.)	39	1 684	2.1	244	535	168	82	12	74	3 967	50.5	4.4	595	197
Chandler city (pt.)	5	118	—	62	40	—	—	—	—	1 095	89.2	31.9	378	206
Flagstaff city (pt.)	1 021	7 523	4.5	12 601	5 241	210	132	19	59	22 398	86.9	32.7	4 052	600
Fountain Hills town	210	1 262	7.8	705	427	50	34	—	16	7 417	90.8	28.2	1 688	612
Gilbert town (pt.)	848	6 371	1.9	2 450	1 714	153	67	45	41	15 282	90.4	28.6	2 520	299
Mesa city (pt.)	2 066	20 745	3.5	7 667	5 581	649	325	115	209	75 729	82.2	16.4	16 274	6 253
Phoenix city (pt.)	60	611	8.5	309	123	15	9	—	6	2 695	89.9	33.4	561	115
Scottsdale city (pt.)	748	3 757	15.0	2 546	1 104	36	26	10	—	21 275	94.8	42.7	3 697	925
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over																
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force					Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Workers			Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years				
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Means of transportation to work		Total		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force				
						Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation									
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		
The State -----	2 785 730	1 427 467	62.9	54.8	1 727 798	7.2	1 600 604	88.6	14.9	2.1	1 895 227	1 390 708	1 013 399	229 241	58.3	185 411
District 1 -----	472 497	240 094	73.1	65.0	344 059	5.3	321 334	88.8	12.9	1.9	367 384	282 921	207 510	40 430	61.9	33 068
COUNTY																
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	472 497	240 094	73.1	65.0	344 059	5.3	321 334	88.8	12.9	1.9	367 384	282 921	207 510	40 430	61.9	33 068
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Chandler city (pt.) -----	62 919	32 238	78.6	69.4	49 003	4.6	46 443	92.8	14.0	.7	51 736	41 493	31 969	7 958	62.7	6 514
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	579	293	82.9	81.6	480	7.3	436	89.9	18.3	2.1	480	375	276	71	74.6	62
Mesa city (pt.) -----	124 981	64 030	74.1	65.4	92 309	5.1	86 422	90.9	13.5	1.1	98 229	75 638	55 455	11 901	59.5	9 338
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	120 472	61 631	70.9	62.7	85 183	5.9	78 816	86.8	13.7	4.2	89 642	70 314	53 148	9 989	64.1	8 847
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	44 622	23 852	69.2	61.8	30 849	5.4	28 819	88.8	9.4	1.7	32 195	25 307	18 505	2 374	69.2	2 114
Tempe city (pt.) -----	114 718	55 739	73.7	67.1	84 392	5.2	78 616	86.0	11.9	1.5	93 023	68 167	46 859	7 929	59.8	6 046
District 2 -----	433 950	217 476	60.5	50.9	256 524	11.5	228 286	85.4	21.0	4.1	277 856	191 587	134 824	43 369	52.8	35 006
COUNTY																
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	192 104	95 407	61.5	51.6	117 277	11.3	102 359	85.2	23.7	5.3	123 341	86 079	61 651	20 292	53.3	17 202
Pima County (pt.) -----	141 995	72 377	60.0	51.9	84 552	11.9	73 853	84.2	19.4	4.6	90 130	61 585	41 129	13 409	53.4	10 887
Pinal County (pt.) -----	444	248	31.8	27.0	141	20.6	104	84.6	42.3	7.7	164	82	58	45	33.3	17
Santa Cruz County -----	20 724	11 004	61.0	49.0	12 603	10.4	11 172	88.6	17.8	.6	13 073	9 115	6 811	2 400	44.8	1 551
Yuma County -----	78 683	38 440	59.1	47.8	41 951	11.4	40 798	87.0	18.2	1.4	51 148	34 726	25 175	7 223	53.2	5 349
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Avondale city (pt.) -----	8 764	4 564	59.6	47.2	5 121	12.8	4 497	91.2	26.9	.4	5 381	3 474	2 427	1 144	51.3	930
Glendale city (pt.) -----	10 598	5 384	59.2	47.4	6 193	11.2	5 432	87.8	23.3	2.7	6 540	4 530	3 063	1 036	53.7	891
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	13 287	7 216	61.1	48.4	8 109	13.7	6 938	88.6	21.2	.5	8 306	5 526	3 876	1 571	46.6	1 004
Nogales city -----	157 915	78 177	61.5	52.1	96 653	11.3	84 120	84.7	24.1	6.1	101 400	71 144	51 182	16 549	53.3	13 883
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	103 257	52 393	60.8	52.9	62 343	11.9	54 453	82.7	19.4	5.1	66 773	45 342	29 453	9 629	54.0	7 820
Tucson city (pt.) -----	39 570	20 153	64.5	54.6	23 447	7.5	23 301	90.3	15.9	.7	27 472	19 807	14 670	4 298	57.3	3 469
Yuma city -----																
District 3 -----	472 453	243 978	55.7	48.0	258 645	6.4	242 282	90.1	16.4	1.0	289 283	209 697	154 905	34 977	60.0	29 110
COUNTY																
Cocconino County (pt.) -----	20 545	10 222	71.3	63.5	14 647	6.2	13 553	80.8	14.9	.7	15 665	11 071	8 181	1 857	64.1	1 713
La Paz County -----	10 619	5 351	53.2	45.6	5 646	7.6	5 036	81.4	17.8	.5	6 128	4 038	2 922	730	53.4	587
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	275 921	143 576	57.3	48.8	153 819	6.3	145 944	91.5	16.5	1.3	172 081	129 264	97 344	22 223	61.8	19 232
Mohave County -----	74 079	37 522	53.4	47.2	39 552	6.0	36 625	91.7	18.2	.8	44 136	31 261	22 988	4 695	56.7	3 578
Navajo County (pt.) -----	4 086	2 085	48.2	44.7	1 970	26.1	1 445	75.7	19.4	2.5	2 131	1 003	668	4 506	62.1	377
Yavapai County -----	87 203	45 222	49.4	42.9	43 011	6.2	39 679	88.5	14.8	.1	49 142	33 060	22 802	4 966	54.3	3 623
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Avondale city (pt.) -----	2 096	979	71.4	56.5	1 435	6.1	1 394	92.8	19.5	1.4	1 630	1 344	1 073	221	57.9	152
Bullhead city (pt.) -----	18 360	9 179	57.0	52.0	10 474	6.6	9 648	91.1	18.8	2.0	11 552	8 252	6 227	949	61.4	784
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	62 970	31 575	56.7	63.2	45 38	5.9	42 663	84.5	16.1	1.3	48 656	37 036	27 861	23	73.9	21
Glendale city (pt.) -----	9 408	5 011	53.7	50.8	5 279	4.0	5 203	91.3	17.5	.4	6 186	4 631	3 425	5 922	62.6	524
Kingman city -----	20 189	10 278	54.1	48.4	10 910	3.2	10 422	92.2	15.2	.6	12 265	8 829	6 302	1 039	66.7	935
Lake Havasu City city -----	9 046	4 634	50.0	46.4	4 110	8.5	4 064	95.8	21.4	-.	5 054	3 510	2 525	627	35.6	348
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	37 046	19 785	62.8	53.0	22 884	4.7	21 785	94.4	14.9	.6	25 001	19 719	15 157	3 950	61.4	3 244
Peoria city -----	69 346	35 192	75.3	67.4	51 889	6.3	48 178	92.5	16.0	1.8	54 636	43 129	34 312	8 067	64.9	7 125
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	22 233	11 433	48.9	43.7	10 869	6.9	9 958	88.2	14.2	1.1	12 821	8 380	5 588	1 069	58.1	745
Prescott city -----	38 117	22 713	10.7	8.0	10 083	7.1	3 493	89.9	10.1	.6	6 543	3 827	1 768	1	58.1	-
Sun City COP -----	15 997	8 622	9.2	8.4	1 469	8.6	1 335	91.7	8.3	.7	3 172	1 487	725	-	-	-
Sun City West COP -----																
District 4 -----	481 576	250 408	70.5	62.0	338 605	5.2	316 398	90.0	12.1	2.2	360 186	279 912	209 741	35 928	62.5	29 468
COUNTY																
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	481 576	250 408	70.5	62.0	338 605	5.2	316 398	90.0	12.1	2.2	360 186	279 912	209 741	35 928	62.5	29 468

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	2 256 407	8.3	4.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	463 335	16.5	13.0	9.3	40.4	77.7	22.0	75.7
District 1 -----	415 111	6.4	2.6	3.0	1.4	2.1	53 070	17.6	14.6	9.3	50.3	83.4	27.0	82.1
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	415 111	6.4	2.6	3.0	1.4	2.1	53 070	17.6	14.6	9.3	50.3	83.4	27.0	82.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.) -----	58 289	5.4	1.9	2.6	1.2	1.9	3 806	17.3	15.2	7.5	53.8	84.8	27.6	83.8
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	570	4.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	9	—	—	—	65.4	85.1	—	85.6
Mesa city (pt.) -----	111 695	6.2	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	12 384	19.1	16.5	9.4	50.2	83.5	24.2	82.2
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	101 413	7.8	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.6	17 757	18.8	15.3	10.7	49.5	84.6	25.9	82.9
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	35 508	7.5	3.1	3.5	1.6	2.7	8 431	17.3	13.7	9.6	50.1	86.3	25.4	84.5
Tempe city (pt.) -----	105 143	5.6	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.0	9 064	14.6	12.5	7.6	50.4	80.8	33.5	79.7
District 2 -----	361 951	10.0	5.7	5.7	2.9	4.1	56 787	22.0	17.0	12.6	34.5	73.3	22.1	70.8
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	163 732	10.9	6.4	6.4	3.4	4.5	21 357	25.1	19.8	14.3	32.9	74.7	19.9	71.9
Pima County (pt.) -----	121 179	10.7	5.9	5.3	2.9	3.7	18 256	25.0	20.6	13.5	36.4	72.5	24.4	70.0
Pinal County (pt.) -----	413	9.4	9.4	12.6	3.9	12.6	31	74.2	51.6	48.4	—	37.7	—	35.5
Santa Cruz County -----	17 728	4.6	2.9	5.0	1.4	4.4	2 894	19.2	11.1	14.4	26.2	70.7	12.0	69.4
Yuma County -----	58 899	7.9	4.2	4.8	2.1	3.7	14 249	13.9	9.2	8.6	36.8	71.8	27.9	69.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	7 607	11.4	6.1	6.2	3.4	4.3	880	29.9	27.0	12.0	36.2	69.9	5.5	68.1
Glendale city (pt.) -----	8 539	12.9	7.4	7.0	3.4	5.3	1 812	26.0	19.7	16.1	37.6	75.6	15.7	72.7
Nogales city -----	11 408	4.6	2.9	4.8	1.2	4.3	1 806	19.8	14.8	13.3	25.8	70.6	21.0	69.1
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	134 234	11.0	6.3	6.5	3.5	4.5	17 337	25.0	19.5	14.6	33.0	75.2	21.3	72.3
Tucson city (pt.) -----	87 520	10.1	5.5	5.2	2.9	3.6	13 413	25.6	20.9	14.3	38.1	73.6	26.5	71.3
Yuma city -----	30 432	7.7	3.5	4.3	1.8	3.2	6 352	14.1	10.4	8.2	42.7	77.5	29.2	75.7
District 3 -----	343 438	9.4	4.8	4.0	2.2	2.7	116 943	13.7	10.5	8.0	38.5	76.2	23.7	73.7
COUNTY														
Cocconino County (pt.) -----	18 250	7.1	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.8	2 280	11.9	10.7	7.3	44.6	80.8	25.9	79.1
La Paz County -----	8 391	12.3	7.4	7.8	4.5	6.1	2 203	15.3	10.1	10.5	31.8	68.9	34.5	65.7
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	197 683	8.0	3.9	3.7	1.9	2.5	68 388	14.1	10.7	8.3	42.0	78.2	24.5	76.3
Mohave County -----	54 300	11.9	6.4	4.7	2.5	3.5	18 839	13.3	9.8	8.7	34.2	74.6	19.9	71.0
Navajo County (pt.) -----	3 554	11.8	5.6	7.9	3.5	6.2	505	32.3	24.4	25.1	42.0	55.5	35.8	54.6
Yavapai County -----	61 260	11.5	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.3	24 728	12.6	10.1	6.4	34.2	71.5	21.1	68.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	1 894	8.2	6.0	6.7	3.3	4.2	141	16.3	8.5	7.8	19.2	79.8	9.7	77.0
Bullhead city -----	13 777	12.1	6.3	5.4	2.3	4.2	4 231	12.6	8.4	7.8	40.7	77.4	27.1	74.0
Floresville city (pt.) -----	87	9.2	9.2	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.4	—	73.4
Glendale city (pt.) -----	56 057	7.5	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.2	5 318	21.7	17.6	12.5	51.8	81.8	25.3	80.4
Kingman city -----	7 205	9.0	4.6	4.4	2.6	3.1	2 080	19.1	16.3	10.0	36.7	78.6	28.3	76.1
Lake Havasu City city -----	14 294	10.5	5.1	2.9	1.6	2.1	5 649	12.6	8.3	8.8	35.2	77.1	11.1	73.7
New Kingman-Butler CDP -----	6 428	13.8	9.0	6.2	3.8	4.2	2 606	13.9	11.4	7.0	22.8	74.7	17.7	69.5
Peoria city -----	29 047	7.3	3.9	3.5	1.9	2.1	6 923	15.0	12.0	8.4	36.8	79.9	20.0	77.8
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	63 490	7.3	3.3	3.6	1.7	2.5	4 812	18.0	14.5	9.5	47.0	82.8	27.1	81.1
Prescott city -----	15 119	10.1	4.7	3.4	1.7	2.2	6 332	13.6	10.6	7.6	41.1	70.8	32.8	68.5
Sun City CDP -----	5 870	14.4	9.3	6.0	3.9	4.1	31 564	13.0	9.7	8.2	20.8	45.9	18.3	43.3
Sun City West CDP -----	4 203	11.1	7.5	6.1	2.8	4.4	11 723	7.9	5.5	4.5	11.2	21.1	8.6	20.3
District 4 -----	411 395	6.9	3.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	67 050	16.1	12.7	9.1	46.7	82.6	21.9	81.0
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	411 395	6.9	3.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	67 050	16.1	12.7	9.1	46.7	82.6	21.9	81.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.) -----	32 502	7.3	3.2	3.8	1.6	2.9	3 879	14.2	10.6	8.9	47.4	84.0	28.9	82.1
Paradise Valley town -----	7 895	3.7	1.5	1.5	.9	1.1	1 692	13.5	11.3	7.3	51.2	65.3	16.0	65.2
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	338 448	7.1	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.2	52 310	16.8	13.5	9.4	46.7	83.2	21.5	81.6
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	31 945	5.4	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.6	9 030	13.3	9.5	8.0	45.3	79.1	18.9	77.8
District 5 -----	372 287	8.8	4.2	3.3	2.0	2.2	88 655	16.1	13.2	8.6	41.7	77.1	19.8	75.0
COUNTY														
Cochise County -----	53 431	10.5	5.4	4.3	2.4	3.0	12 465	14.9	12.7	8.4	37.0	71.5	15.2	69.2
Graham County (pt.) -----	11 637	10.6	6.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	3 114	21.2	17.7	10.6	28.7	70.8	20.3	67.3
Pima County (pt.) -----	294 897	8.4	3.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	70 487	16.2	13.1	8.6	43.5	78.3	20.8	76.4
Pinal County (pt.) -----	12 322	8.1	4.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	2 589	15.4	14.1	6.5	38.9	76.3	19.2	74.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	7 072	6.5	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.8	1 000	18.3	15.5	6.5	53.7	81.8	30.7	80.6
Douglas city -----	7 222	8.4	5.3	6.1	2.7	5.2	1 834	23.4	20.1	16.8	23.6	63.5	18.0	61.3
Flowing Wells CDP -----	8 260	14.5	8.3	4.0	3.1	1.7	2 605	22.6	17.2	15.2	35.3	80.6	14.3	76.0
Green Valley CDP -----	3 421	14.2	8.8	5.6	3.9	3.6	9 379	10.5	8.0	5.3	18.1	46.8	—	44.5
Sierra Vista city -----	17 433	8.4	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.5	2 244	12.7	11.3	4.2	50.5	76.1	29.4	74.6
Tucson city (pt.) -----	170 592	8.8	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.2	35 887	18.7	15.3	9.9	45.9	79.2	23.5	77.4
District 6 -----	352 225	8.9	5.0	6.0	2.4	4.9	80 830	16.7	12.9	10.0	33.8	71.4	18.8	69.2
COUNTY														
Apoche County -----	33 475	10.3	6.8	16.2	4.3	14.8	3 863	38.2	28.0	28.3	23.1	57.7	12.7	56.0
Cocconino County (pt.) -----	45 833	6.5	3.2	6.1	1.8	5.2	3 293	26.1	21.1	17.8	39.7	69.7	28.4	68.5
Gila County -----	22 653	10.3	5.3	6.8	2.1	5.8	7 627	17.1	14.1	8.4	37.4	67.5	17.7	65.4
Graham County (pt.) -----	1 968	7.5	6.6	19.3	3.0	19.0	91	42.9	27.5	28.6	8.1	46.9	—	45.3
Greenlee County -----	4 689	6.3	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.5	894	11.1	9.7	6.4	27.9	66.3	—	64.8
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	151 524	7.5	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	46 543	13.6	10.2	8.1	42.0	77.6	25.6	75.8
Navajo County (pt.) -----	39 895	10.1	6.7	9.8	2.8	8.7	5 759	21.2	16.9	12.4	26.5	65.4	10.0	63.0

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con. Pinal County (pt.)-----	52 188	12.6	8.4	4.8	3.2	2.9	12 760	17.1	13.9	9.3	26.6	70.8	16.2	66.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city-----	9 959	17.7	11.8	4.5	3.0	2.7	4 498	18.5	13.1	10.9	26.1	77.3	12.1	70.0
Casa Grande city (pt.)-----	4 254	10.9	5.9	4.2	2.3	3.1	879	22.5	19.2	14.4	30.0	74.5	24.5	70.7
Chandler city (pt.)-----	815	4.5	4.5	5.8	1.3	4.4	421	4.5	2.1	4.5	—	65.9	—	63.8
Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	33 563	4.9	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.8	1 988	19.3	18.1	10.8	52.3	73.3	37.6	72.6
Fountain Hills town-----	6 506	7.6	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.8	1 665	8.8	8.8	5.5	44.5	78.5	19.1	77.0
Gilbert town (pt.)-----	17 975	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.1	.9	913	16.8	13.5	10.3	51.8	83.0	33.2	82.2
Mesa city (pt.)-----	64 511	7.9	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.9	21 717	14.2	10.5	8.7	44.7	78.8	24.5	76.9
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	2 715	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	281	31.0	17.8	20.3	24.8	87.0	57.1	85.0
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	21 106	4.0	1.5	1.3	.9	1.1	2 696	13.2	9.9	7.6	51.2	78.7	14.8	78.1
Tempe city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and aver					
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
The State -----	13 461	27 540	32 178	17 487	3 584 399	564 362	15.7	207 188	21.7	136 177	20.3	49 917	10.8	108 662	11.4		
District 1 -----	15 144	31 288	38 232	20 893	601 231	69 220	11.5	21 065	14.1	12 852	12.6	4 739	8.9	11 432	7.6		
COUNTY																	
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	15 144	31 288	38 232	20 893	601 231	69 220	11.5	21 065	14.1	12 852	12.6	4 739	8.9	11 432	7.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Chandler city (pt.) -----	14 632	38 192	41 403	26 732	88 461	8 660	9.8	4 091	14.5	2 747	14.6	355	9.3	1 707	7.2		
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	18 214	47 778	48 125	43 611	872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mesa city (pt.) -----	14 321	31 272	37 720	20 328	167 839	16 661	9.9	5 608	11.7	3 454	10.3	1 144	9.2	3 041	7.2		
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	15 447	28 007	35 167	20 356	150 864	20 414	13.5	6 841	20.0	4 048	18.5	1 891	10.6	3 615	9.5		
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	16 810	30 449	36 963	21 947	51 540	4 466	8.7	1 024	12.1	628	11.1	650	7.7	709	5.3		
Tempe city (pt.) -----	15 530	31 885	40 512	20 560	136 693	18 603	13.6	3 394	11.4	1 912	9.2	534	5.9	2 270	7.0		
District 2 -----	8 424	20 258	22 650	12 032	595 181	165 915	27.9	69 627	36.5	46 583	35.2	11 348	20.0	32 311	22.6		
COUNTY																	
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	8 025	20 505	22 363	12 355	267 839	77 163	28.8	34 200	38.0	22 336	36.4	4 792	22.4	14 727	24.0		
Pima County (pt.) -----	7 830	17 952	21 203	11 149	193 794	59 904	30.9	23 064	38.8	15 086	36.5	3 996	21.9	11 512	25.1		
Pinal County (pt.) -----	2 069	5 000-	5 000-	5 000-	730	500	68.5	198	62.1	134	54.5	31	100.0	113	76.4		
Santa Cruz County -----	9 007	22 066	24 431	10 833	29 522	7 796	26.4	3 472	34.4	2 643	36.3	705	24.4	1 618	22.0		
Yuma County -----	10 428	23 635	25 648	14 570	103 296	20 552	19.9	8 693	28.1	6 384	28.9	1 824	12.8	4 341	15.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Avondale city (pt.) -----	6 764	18 848	19 954	9 883	13 026	4 312	33.1	2 113	43.4	1 414	42.4	264	30.0	893	29.6		
Glendale city (pt.) -----	8 163	18 112	20 960	12 697	14 417	4 214	29.2	1 814	41.4	1 152	40.2	374	20.6	843	23.8		
Nagales city -----	7 795	18 404	20 386	6 539	19 395	6 051	31.2	2 803	40.0	2 160	41.6	544	30.1	1 242	27.4		
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	7 926	20 396	22 223	12 365	218 787	63 235	28.9	27 927	38.1	18 153	36.4	3 824	22.1	11 980	24.1		
Tucson city (pt.) -----	7 827	17 282	21 094	11 234	137 982	42 605	30.9	15 528	38.3	9 789	35.3	2 824	21.1	8 039	25.2		
Yuma city -----	11 529	26 753	29 321	17 367	54 041	8 621	16.0	3 684	22.2	2 489	22.2	817	12.9	1 861	12.8		
District 3 -----	13 185	27 627	31 663	16 456	597 784	72 499	12.1	24 580	16.5	16 152	15.2	10 365	8.9	14 847	8.6		
COUNTY																	
Cacanina County (pt.) -----	13 120	29 307	33 668	18 739	28 824	3 957	13.7	1 435	15.9	964	14.5	370	16.2	740	10.2		
La Paz County -----	9 240	16 555	18 771	10 303	13 741	3 875	28.2	1 249	36.2	882	35.7	465	21.1	906	23.6		
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	13 961	31 251	35 534	18 907	351 516	34 506	9.8	12 239	13.4	7 965	12.4	4 910	7.2	7 221	7.2		
Mahave County -----	11 933	24 002	27 010	14 330	92 157	13 049	14.2	4 430	21.5	2 844	19.5	1 990	10.6	2 335	8.7		
Navajo County (pt.) -----	5 160	15 063	15 165	8 784	6 091	2 804	46.0	1 171	51.2	816	49.9	206	40.8	541	42.9		
Yavapai County -----	12 657	22 060	26 238	12 941	105 455	14 308	13.6	4 056	18.2	2 681	16.4	2 424	9.8	3 104	9.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Avandale city (pt.) -----	19 078	47 358	51 799	36 354	2 894	181	6.3	66	7.9	56	9.6	-	-	32	3.8		
Bullhead City city -----	12 486	24 814	28 293	15 556	21 471	2 749	12.8	581	15.5	343	13.8	492	11.6	409	6.8		
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	10 994	33 125	29 792	60 595	133	15	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Glendale city (pt.) -----	13 570	32 764	37 908	18 475	84 103	8 783	10.4	3 162	12.7	1 934	10.9	567	10.7	1 910	8.5		
Kingman city -----	12 721	25 844	31 458	12 844	12 394	1 167	9.4	321	9.6	216	8.7	161	7.7	193	5.5		
Lake Havasu City city -----	14 418	28 826	31 639	16 297	24 062	1 958	8.1	566	12.3	404	11.8	328	5.8	393	5.1		
New Kingman-Butler CDP -----	9 469	19 603	21 861	11 411	11 617	1 742	15.0	541	19.5	261	13.6	324	12.4	396	11.5		
Peoria city -----	14 059	34 205	38 177	19 653	49 748	3 914	7.9	1 480	10.2	932	9.6	514	7.4	818	5.7		
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	12 604	34 226	36 219	24 937	97 892	7 492	7.7	2 977	9.4	1 995	9.0	430	8.9	1 559	5.9		
Prescott city -----	13 851	22 517	29 473	13 601	25 270	3 354	13.3	801	17.6	504	15.0	469	7.4	593	8.1		
Sun City CDP -----	19 243	25 714	32 339	16 954	37 447	2 021	5.4	9	100.0	-	-	1 728	5.5	408	3.1		
Sun City West CDP -----	22 944	35 228	38 712	20 018	15 926	560	3.5	-	-	-	-	444	3.8	138	2.0		
District 4 -----	18 331	33 681	40 563	21 269	605 796	52 400	8.6	15 556	10.9	9 755	9.7	5 231	7.8	10 201	6.2		
COUNTY																	
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	18 331	33 681	40 563	21 269	605 796	52 400	8.6	15 556	10.9	9 755	9.7	5 231	7.8	10 201	6.2		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Glendale city (pt.) -----	15 071	34 605	41 332	20 408	47 710	3 759	7.9	1 237	9.8	746	7.9	403	10.4	741	5.7		
Paradise Valley town -----	62 376	110 550	121 549	51 933	11 625	388	3.3	46	1.9	39	2.0	67	4.0	84	2.3		
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	16 726	32 016	38 516	20 759	497 651	46 093	9.3	13 956	11.7	8 727	10.6	4 314	8.2	9 016	6.7		
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	27 207	45 504	55 451	27 464	47 896	2 130	4.4	304	3.7	236	3.7	447	5.0	354	2.5		
District 5 -----	14 361	27 047	32 829	16 478	589 992	77 684	13.2	24 048	17.1	15 835	15.8	7 421	8.4	14 636	9.0		
COUNTY																	
Cochise County -----	10 716	22 425	26 152	12 266	92 172	18 721	20.3	7 256	28.0	4 917	25.9	1 880	15.1	4 D60	15.8		
Graham County (pt.) -----	9 883	19 489	23 148	10 961	20 794	4 238	20.4	1 682	24.3	1 178	22.5	479	15.4	938	16.9		
Pima County (pt.) -----	15 419	28 245	34 948	17 111	456 590	51 976	11.4	14 024	13.8	9 004	12.5	4 853	6.9	8 983	7.2		
Pinal County (pt.) -----	12 495	27 841	31 294	17 114	20 436	2 749	13.5	1 086	18.0	736	16.9	209	8.1	655	11.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	13 646	31 152	36 663	20 417	11 469	1 433	12.5	629	16.9	429	16.4	98	9.8	357	11.7		
Dauglas city -----	6 619	14 994	17 147	7 555	12 780	5 512	43.1	2 422	56.2	1 744	53.5	540	29.4	1 131	36.0		
Flowing Wells CDP -----	10 631	20 989	24 974	13 600	13 933	2 137	15.3	763	22.6	475	20.2	309	11.9	425	10.7		
Green Valley CDP -----	21 531	31 902	36 749	19 446	13 093	397	3.0	10	3.3	7	3.3	240	2.6	104	2.0		
Sierra Vista city -----	13 449	29 590	32 764	20 191	30 650	3 288	10.7	1 253	14.4	784	12.8	154	6.9	778	8.7		
Tucson city (pt.) -----	12 969	23 924	30 447	15 399	255 397	36 682	14.4	9 269	16.7	5 752	15.3	3 119	8.7	6 012	9.1		
District 6 -----	11 322	25 710	29 273	15 280	594 415	126 644	21.3	52 312	28.5	35 000	26.9	10 813	13.4	25 235	16.1		

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
						Under 18 years		5 to 17 years								
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
District 6—Con. COUNTY																
Apoche County -----	5 399	14 100	16 346	5 280	60 836	28 640	47.1	13 192	51.1	9 023	49.5	2 004	51.9	5 508	41.5	
Coconino County (pt.) -----	9 497	24 294	29 000	14 269	61 353	16 848	27.5	6 251	31.1	4 001	28.6	1 065	32.3	2 843	20.4	
Gila County -----	10 297	20 964	24 877	9 969	39 496	7 234	18.3	2 599	25.3	1 700	22.3	924	12.1	1 514	13.5	
Graham County (pt.) -----	3 164	8 399	9 421	5 000	3 644	2 285	62.7	1 073	61.2	713	55.4	43	47.3	431	60.4	
Greenlee County -----	9 794	27 491	29 945	13 524	7 985	1 010	12.6	339	12.5	261	12.6	128	14.3	233	10.8	
Mohave County (pt.) -----	15 430	31 741	36 024	20 009	261 363	24 070	9.2	8 907	13.0	5 990	12.6	2 810	6.0	4 924	6.6	
Navajo County (pt.) -----	7 795	19 814	21 949	10 604	70 160	23 654	33.7	10 285	38.0	6 771	35.0	1 650	28.7	4 957	29.4	
Pinal County (pt.) -----	8 571	20 015	22 454	11 118	89 578	22 903	25.6	9 666	35.2	6 541	32.9	2 189	17.2	4 825	20.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Apoche Junction city -----	9 946	19 686	23 151	12 434	17 977	3 005	16.7	876	22.3	587	20.7	677	15.1	625	11.8	
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	7 799	18 355	19 805	10 145	7 308	1 841	25.2	814	33.7	495	29.7	155	17.6	423	23.8	
Chandler city (pt.) -----	20 452	36 272	38 819	29 028	1 353	41	3.0	—	—	—	—	21	5.0	—	—	
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	11 519	28 357	34 988	15 953	39 486	6 798	17.2	1 741	16.0	970	12.5	309	15.5	979	10.4	
Fountain Hills town -----	20 551	42 231	46 337	31 458	10 024	437	4.4	104	5.1	78	5.6	100	6.0	94	2.9	
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	14 556	40 724	43 686	26 495	28 252	1 799	6.4	751	7.5	504	7.2	101	11.1	404	5.5	
Mesa city (pt.) -----	12 350	28 764	32 136	18 056	117 227	10 426	8.9	3 925	11.9	2 561	11.3	1 379	6.3	2 086	6.4	
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	18 736	47 337	49 700	33 846	3 939	172	4.4	41	4.1	29	4.5	9	3.2	19	1.6	
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	29 212	50 149	61 811	30 330	29 317	987	3.4	153	2.5	99	2.3	63	2.3	202	2.4	
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												Persons for whom poverty status is determined			
		Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons 5 to 17 years				
			Total	Nat enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
				Total	Nat in labor force					Total	Total						Percent unemployed
District 1-----	610 817	2 275	829	117	23	4 963	80.9	12.5	7 291	5 463	14.3	7 510	10 604	30.0	2 399	29.9	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 2-----	610 266	7 776	1 905	615	371	13 572	49.5	2.9	17 817	8 700	19.8	4 443	27 447	52.1	7 612	55.3	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas-----	12 690	4 023	917	269	166	5 768	43.3	.6	7 567	3 051	24.9	3 143	12 198	64.8	3 682	65.3	
Cocapah Reservation, AZ-----	584	191	39	12	6	273	31.1	—	335	186	23.1	4 641	543	56.7	169	56.2	
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.)-----	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Papago Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	8 555	2 415	607	164	108	4 127	47.3	.4	5 337	1 921	23.6	3 101	8 342	65.9	2 458	65.6	
Pocosa Yaqui Reservation, AZ-----	2 406	1 101	172	44	23	857	28.5	2.3	1 200	605	33.2	3 135	2 232	62.6	715	65.2	
San Xavier Reservation, AZ-----	1 129	316	99	49	29	511	42.1	—	695	339	18.6	2 735	1 081	64.4	340	68.2	
District 3-----	610 424	5 133	1 410	225	128	9 792	65.2	5.3	12 652	7 285	16.3	6 153	19 220	36.0	5 388	37.6	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas-----	16 708	3 165	808	117	74	5 767	60.2	3.3	7 353	3 755	22.7	4 713	11 616	47.1	3 325	49.8	
Camp Verde Reservation, AZ-----	624	168	35	12	8	243	51.4	3.7	320	161	14.3	3 270	559	61.9	182	66.5	
Colorado River Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.)-----	6 846	651	157	20	17	1 089	61.6	4.3	1 452	792	12.4	5 979	2 338	37.5	673	37.4	
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-CA-NV (pt.)-----	432	92	16	3	3	129	57.4	.8	170	102	15.7	3 942	329	52.3	100	50.0	
Havasupai Reservation, AZ-----	433	115	14	6	6	210	38.1	—	252	151	17.2	4 112	416	31.3	118	32.2	
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.)-----	7 215	1 930	525	59	23	3 587	62.6	3.3	4 522	2 170	26.8	4 566	6 951	49.4	1 968	52.3	
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-----	833	170	34	10	10	399	53.9	1.3	485	284	32.4	3 630	795	56.1	238	61.8	
Kaibab Reservation, AZ-----	120	12	8	2	2	32	56.3	—	44	26	30.8	5 245	65	41.5	14	57.1	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.)-----	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	850	12	100.0	—	—	
Yavapai Reservation, AZ-----	193	27	19	5	5	66	71.2	15.2	96	69	10.1	6 499	151	20.5	32	28.1	
District 5-----	611 128	1 011	445	46	26	2 931	76.0	14.4	4 023	2 343	9.2	14 968	4 799	28.3	967	23.3	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 6-----	611 885	39 255	10 235	1 854	1 219	59 353	45.1	3.3	80 051	37 139	28.2	3 934	131 009	54.4	39 937	55.6	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																	
All areas-----	124 219	34 834	8 887	1 632	1 109	52 871	42.6	2.7	70 867	31 656	30.2	3 747	117 101	56.5	35 551	57.4	
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ-----	10 506	2 556	562	189	130	4 265	48.3	1.3	5 721	3 138	35.3	3 805	9 781	52.7	2 862	53.9	
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ-----	628	139	28	13	5	258	62.4	3.1	331	172	14.0	5 610	568	30.8	136	36.8	
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	9 578	2 714	719	157	79	4 169	37.3	1.3	5 706	2 552	30.6	3 176	9 005	64.4	2 540	68.9	
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ-----	450	106	20	2	2	186	33.3	3.2	255	133	12.0	3 991	405	46.4	102	41.2	
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.)-----	90 827	26 214	6 739	1 075	742	39 323	41.5	3.2	52 395	22 506	30.4	3 805	86 799	56.1	26 682	56.7	
Papago Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	32	8	—	—	—	16	43.8	—	24	15	—	6 225	32	—	8	—	
Payson (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ-----	103	26	—	—	—	77	—	—	77	—	—	10 724	103	12.6	26	—	
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	4 856	1 033	271	74	48	1 556	52.9	1.4	2 130	1 244	17.3	4 215	3 413	52.7	1 021	58.8	
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	7 239	2 038	548	122	103	3 021	49.4	2.0	4 228	1 819	31.0	3 173	6 995	62.5	2 174	59.9	
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
Owner-occupied housing units							
1, detached	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
1, attached	648 471	105 869	83 332	122 603	124 982	109 004	102 681
2	60 327	11 150	4 093	10 512	14 454	14 104	6 014
3 or 4	3 447	407	646	1 263	285	472	374
5 to 9	5 338	1 273	479	1 135	1 229	858	364
10 to 19	5 435	1 422	324	1 429	1 223	630	407
20 to 49	3 776	1 106	360	558	884	553	315
50 or more	2 357	740	280	78	794	336	129
Mobile home or trailer	2 345	738	26	605	794	129	53
Other	140 925	9 761	23 262	35 169	8 854	26 786	37 093
	6 579	741	1 066	1 144	851	633	2 144
Renter-occupied housing units							
1, detached	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
1, attached	120 636	17 545	25 537	19 813	17 432	19 146	21 163
2	30 455	6 415	5 010	3 962	4 920	7 427	2 721
3 or 4	20 593	3 242	5 916	2 075	2 023	4 343	2 994
5 to 9	44 334	11 679	7 941	4 576	7 446	6 423	6 269
10 to 19	42 358	11 600	6 304	4 704	8 459	6 356	4 935
20 to 49	61 868	17 260	7 963	5 742	14 478	11 481	4 944
50 or more	51 368	14 472	5 609	3 631	12 972	11 303	3 381
Mobile home or trailer	81 666	24 011	10 671	5 578	21 899	15 869	3 647
Other	31 273	1 378	6 162	8 966	1 195	6 307	7 265
	5 292	921	1 178	706	902	957	628
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
All housing units							
1989 to March 1990	1 659 430	275 782	230 831	296 000	280 047	278 385	298 385
1985 to 1988	45 791	7 147	3 928	13 063	2 604	5 802	13 247
1980 to 1984	280 928	49 662	26 024	62 176	37 887	39 757	65 422
1970 to 1979	300 928	52 314	31 928	57 591	53 601	45 620	59 874
1960 to 1969	509 539	79 502	55 321	101 831	95 449	90 979	86 457
1950 to 1959	240 042	41 921	37 638	36 750	46 669	41 531	35 533
1940 to 1949	171 456	30 501	38 833	12 838	34 829	33 816	20 639
1939 or earlier	57 962	9 711	19 643	4 321	6 815	9 958	7 514
Median	52 784	5 024	17 516	7 430	2 193	10 922	9 699
	1976	1976	1970	1979	1975	1975	1979
BEDROOMS							
All housing units							
No bedroom	1 659 430	275 782	230 831	296 000	280 047	278 385	298 385
1 bedroom	64 567	10 389	12 106	6 848	8 469	7 932	18 823
2 bedrooms	284 862	51 232	50 308	39 098	42 511	47 793	53 920
3 bedrooms	572 437	92 958	76 757	121 522	81 608	94 320	105 272
4 bedrooms	542 914	83 761	72 714	101 303	99 732	94 342	91 062
5 or more bedrooms	171 043	32 823	17 113	24 231	42 383	29 871	24 622
	23 607	4 619	1 833	2 998	5 344	4 127	4 686
Owner-occupied housing units							
No bedroom	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
1 bedroom	10 845	541	1 392	1 280	269	707	6 656
2 bedrooms	50 470	4 632	10 570	10 664	3 889	6 556	14 159
3 bedrooms	252 372	30 281	34 678	66 712	29 435	44 177	47 089
4 bedrooms	400 873	64 865	51 887	73 445	78 326	72 991	59 359
5 or more bedrooms	144 122	28 790	13 853	19 906	37 595	25 382	18 596
	20 318	4 098	1 488	2 489	4 836	3 692	3 715
Renter-occupied housing units							
No bedroom	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
1 bedroom	33 626	8 042	7 851	2 574	6 494	5 836	2 829
2 bedrooms	154 976	36 593	28 209	15 278	30 395	31 075	13 426
3 bedrooms	200 037	46 878	29 467	26 163	37 295	34 960	25 274
4 bedrooms	83 970	13 960	14 134	13 507	14 171	14 485	13 713
5 or more bedrooms	15 760	2 770	2 383	2 008	3 148	3 046	2 405
	1 474	280	247	223	214	210	300

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PLUMBING FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 782	230 831	296 000	280 047	278 385	298 385
Complete plumbing facilities	1 627 959	275 163	227 359	292 806	279 529	277 378	275 724
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	31 471	619	3 472	3 194	518	1 007	22 661
Owner-occupied housing units	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
Complete plumbing facilities	864 346	132 937	112 531	173 064	154 106	153 117	138 591
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14 654	270	1 337	1 432	244	388	10 983
Renter-occupied housing units	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
Complete plumbing facilities	486 145	108 350	81 144	59 237	91 545	89 332	56 537
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 698	173	1 147	516	172	280	1 410
SOURCE OF WATER							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 782	230 831	296 000	280 047	278 385	298 385
Public system or private company	1 568 614	275 020	220 343	268 229	279 517	262 480	263 025
Individual drilled well	71 562	632	8 937	22 204	404	14 799	24 586
Individual dug well	5 667	67	601	1 413	46	656	2 884
Same other source	13 587	63	950	4 154	80	450	7 890
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 782	230 831	296 000	280 047	278 385	298 385
Public sewer	1 348 836	269 414	193 555	192 808	269 142	232 194	191 723
Septic tank or cesspool	282 897	6 060	35 132	99 524	10 777	45 491	85 913
Other means	27 697	308	2 144	3 668	128	700	20 749
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
All housing units	1 659 430	275 782	230 831	296 000	280 047	278 385	298 385
Complete kitchen facilities	1 628 691	274 918	227 487	292 931	279 451	277 088	276 816
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	30 739	864	3 344	3 069	596	1 297	21 569
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Occupied housing units	1 368 843	241 730	196 159	234 247	246 067	243 117	207 521
Utility gas	541 257	67 971	107 606	69 902	88 443	145 358	61 977
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	60 757	2 054	10 587	18 783	1 884	10 775	16 674
Electricity	704 206	170 107	71 533	128 604	154 247	81 222	98 493
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 791	156	376	704	161	446	948
Coal or coke	2 277	3	12	689	10	1	563
Wood	49 827	491	3 390	14 268	516	4 287	26 875
Solar energy	1 572	212	225	429	175	285	246
Other fuel	1 041	101	217	367	94	110	152
No fuel used	5 115	635	2 213	503	537	634	593
TELEPHONE IN UNIT							
Occupied housing units	1 368 843	241 730	196 159	234 249	246 067	243 117	207 521
Telephone in unit	1 252 435	229 538	168 395	216 385	235 641	230 016	172 460
No telephone in unit	116 408	12 192	27 764	17 864	10 426	13 101	35 061
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
Owner-occupied housing units	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
None	35 567	3 585	7 844	5 228	3 519	4 757	10 634
1	281 780	37 557	37 773	63 965	42 944	48 061	51 480
2	384 810	64 836	45 161	73 202	74 279	67 672	59 660
3 or more	176 843	27 229	23 090	32 101	33 608	33 015	27 800
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8
Renter-occupied housing units	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
None	71 061	13 936	20 226	6 913	11 418	11 513	7 055
1	250 512	56 002	40 755	29 140	49 017	48 170	27 428
2	137 497	31 810	17 158	18 738	26 299	24 867	18 625
3 or more	30 773	6 775	4 152	4 962	4 983	5 062	4 839
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Owner-occupied housing units	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14 654	270	1 337	1 432	244	388	10 983
1.00 or less	7 255	247	747	907	238	360	4 756
1.01 or more	7 399	23	590	525	6	28	6 227
Renter-occupied housing units	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 698	173	1 147	516	172	280	1 410
1.00 or less	1 877	119	583	268	144	232	531
1.01 or more	1 821	54	564	248	28	48	879
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units	310 450	36 876	39 273	76 233	45 876	59 432	52 760
Owner-occupied housing units	251 199	26 574	29 985	66 673	34 591	46 843	46 533
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 221	71	513	427	119	188	2 903
No telephone in unit	13 887	668	3 018	2 390	685	1 429	5 697
No vehicle available	42 316	6 498	9 269	6 217	6 016	7 368	6 948

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units	1 368 843	241 730	196 159	234 249	246 067	243 117	207 521
PERSONS IN UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
1 person	175 167	26 845	21 175	35 930	30 783	32 572	27 862
2 persons	335 333	46 904	34 884	77 156	57 577	61 590	57 222
3 persons	137 485	23 946	18 003	23 428	27 525	24 098	20 485
4 persons	125 526	21 289	17 214	21 484	24 116	21 235	20 188
5 persons	59 762	8 327	11 124	9 870	9 568	8 913	11 960
6 persons	26 364	3 534	6 348	3 919	3 335	3 438	5 790
7 or more persons	19 363	2 362	5 120	2 709	1 446	1 659	6 067
Median	2.29	2.35	2.55	2.17	2.31	2.22	2.32
Renter-occupied housing units	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
1 person	162 832	40 043	22 161	16 918	34 827	34 310	14 573
2 persons	140 856	34 272	17 929	17 272	28 244	27 641	15 498
3 persons	74 882	15 864	13 530	9 776	13 547	12 458	9 707
4 persons	56 900	10 009	12 055	8 659	9 073	8 880	8 224
5 persons	29 772	4 802	8 050	4 133	3 605	4 147	5 035
6 persons	13 615	1 919	4 341	1 782	1 645	1 297	2 631
7 or more persons	10 986	1 614	4 225	1 213	776	879	2 279
Median	2.08	1.91	2.58	2.25	1.89	1.88	2.43
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
1989 to March 1990	111 776	17 088	13 567	25 709	16 054	18 508	20 850
1985 to 1988	286 035	48 315	28 445	62 387	47 875	47 756	51 257
1980 to 1984	165 100	24 048	18 519	35 467	29 230	28 470	29 366
1970 to 1979	205 706	26 465	29 176	40 220	39 745	38 929	31 171
1960 to 1969	67 051	10 597	12 498	7 629	14 246	12 395	9 686
1959 or earlier	43 332	6 694	11 663	3 084	7 200	7 447	7 244
Renter-occupied housing units	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
1989 to March 1990	281 606	66 297	43 194	34 344	54 737	51 437	31 597
1985 to 1988	154 203	33 092	26 290	18 709	28 033	29 142	18 937
1980 to 1984	33 848	6 089	7 281	4 605	5 809	5 772	4 292
1970 to 1979	15 323	2 453	3 992	1 666	2 432	2 472	2 308
1960 to 1969	3 130	409	979	234	468	544	496
1959 or earlier	1 733	183	555	195	238	245	317
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Owner-occupied housing units	879 000	133 207	113 868	174 496	154 350	153 505	149 574
Under 25 years	12 951	2 085	2 127	2 626	1 568	2 059	2 486
25 to 34 years	133 861	27 686	17 573	23 865	23 180	19 214	22 343
35 to 44 years	189 818	34 755	25 114	31 210	36 930	32 011	29 798
45 to 54 years	149 012	23 673	19 627	23 464	31 847	26 449	23 952
55 to 64 years	142 159	18 434	19 442	26 658	26 234	26 929	24 462
65 to 74 years	154 275	16 809	18 538	38 806	22 555	29 045	28 522
75 years and over	96 924	9 765	11 447	27 867	12 036	17 798	18 011
Renter-occupied housing units	489 843	108 523	82 291	59 753	91 717	89 612	57 947
Under 25 years	78 653	20 844	13 553	7 599	13 621	15 285	7 751
25 to 34 years	167 646	41 254	27 092	18 254	31 264	29 870	19 912
35 to 44 years	101 285	20 250	17 717	13 069	18 876	18 320	13 053
45 to 54 years	50 752	9 933	8 290	7 085	10 541	7 908	6 995
55 to 64 years	32 256	5 940	6 351	4 186	6 130	5 640	4 009
65 to 74 years	29 654	4 594	5 449	4 559	5 594	6 177	3 281
75 years and over	29 597	5 708	3 839	5 001	5 691	6 412	2 946
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Condominium housing units	103 804	26 304	5 434	21 031	27 593	14 197	9 245
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	51 644	11 833	2 329	12 316	13 923	7 588	3 655
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	30 117	10 121	2 172	3 766	8 013	3 830	2 215
Vacant condominium housing units	22 043	4 350	933	4 949	5 657	2 779	3 375
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 554	47 719	30 788	36 410	55 174	42 156	35 588
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 327	25 171	17 262	23 908	27 000	21 979	24 157
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	485 781	108 288	81 525	58 850	91 533	88 573	57 012
Less than \$100	5 759	460	2 424	536	1 472	732	1 135
\$100 to \$199	19 768	1 809	7 057	2 761	1 330	2 460	4 351
\$200 to \$299	46 110	4 608	15 093	4 429	3 978	11 630	6 372
\$300 to \$399	111 471	22 523	20 522	11 827	20 558	25 566	10 475
\$400 to \$499	113 069	29 816	15 808	12 939	24 317	18 839	11 350
\$500 to \$599	71 213	21 306	8 136	8 371	15 736	10 496	7 168
\$600 to \$749	52 991	15 000	5 176	7 419	12 294	7 639	5 463
\$750 to \$999	27 966	7 590	1 739	4 358	7 233	3 817	3 229
\$1,000 or more	11 859	2 894	352	1 982	3 543	1 537	1 551
No cash rent	25 575	2 282	5 218	4 228	2 072	5 857	5 918
Median (dollars)	438	478	366	457	473	404	426
Mean (dollars)	471	512	380	496	523	443	454

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	678 958	113 859	84 665	127 811	134 572	116 249	101 802
With a mortgage.....	498 614	95 619	58 749	83 759	112 673	86 132	61 682
Less than \$200.....	3 975	427	1 053	562	369	502	1 062
\$200 to \$299.....	18 490	2 573	4 687	2 535	2 914	3 442	2 339
\$300 to \$399.....	36 078	4 852	8 310	5 825	5 934	7 183	3 974
\$400 to \$499.....	41 954	6 013	7 823	7 584	7 156	8 444	4 934
\$500 to \$599.....	48 869	6 739	9 606	8 868	8 539	9 606	5 511
\$600 to \$799.....	119 394	20 481	16 285	22 688	24 204	21 862	13 874
\$800 to \$999.....	103 193	24 008	7 156	18 627	24 236	16 887	12 279
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	92 716	23 908	3 053	14 187	25 929	13 399	12 240
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20 838	4 712	546	2 095	7 006	3 105	3 374
\$2,000 or more.....	13 107	1 906	230	788	6 386	1 702	2 095
Median (dollars).....	769	854	578	746	885	730	788
Mean (dollars).....	848	900	607	784	996	799	882
Not mortgaged.....	180 344	18 240	25 916	44 052	21 899	30 117	40 120
Less than \$100.....	18 659	532	3 410	2 480	265	1 632	10 340
\$100 to \$199.....	83 427	7 778	13 449	23 008	6 421	15 518	17 253
\$200 to \$299.....	56 055	7 162	7 060	14 920	8 798	9 122	8 993
\$300 to \$399.....	13 974	1 980	1 424	2 737	3 392	2 386	2 055
\$400 or more.....	8 229	788	573	907	3 023	1 459	1 479
Median (dollars).....	188	209	174	188	239	189	160
Mean (dollars).....	204	225	183	198	279	211	168
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	678 958	113 859	84 665	127 811	134 572	116 249	101 802
Less than \$20,000.....	148 881	16 308	29 317	30 178	19 722	23 319	30 037
Less than 20 percent.....	44 351	3 810	8 302	9 724	3 378	6 671	12 466
20 to 24 percent.....	13 900	1 563	3 023	2 909	1 560	2 195	2 650
25 to 29 percent.....	10 690	1 148	2 438	2 143	1 441	1 786	1 734
30 to 34 percent.....	10 173	1 276	2 134	2 141	1 381	1 659	1 579
35 percent or more.....	61 875	7 767	12 350	11 814	10 882	10 199	8 863
Not computed.....	7 892	744	1 070	1 447	1 077	809	2 745
Median.....	30.8	34.9	30.8	29.0	35.0+	31.8	22.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	163 434	23 408	24 773	34 995	27 602	29 204	23 452
Less than 20 percent.....	70 107	7 900	11 593	16 578	8 890	13 106	12 040
20 to 24 percent.....	19 686	2 459	4 028	3 763	3 065	3 947	2 424
25 to 29 percent.....	21 823	3 243	3 870	4 362	3 711	4 076	2 561
30 to 34 percent.....	20 088	3 450	2 762	4 159	3 959	3 455	2 303
35 percent or more.....	31 530	6 346	2 505	6 094	7 970	4 620	3 995
Not computed.....	200	10	15	39	7	—	129
Median.....	22.9	27.1	21.0	21.2	27.5	21.9	19.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	150 126	27 975	16 656	29 133	29 290	25 880	21 192
Less than 20 percent.....	69 123	9 845	10 511	14 412	11 005	12 999	10 351
20 to 24 percent.....	34 182	6 679	3 748	6 313	6 896	6 239	4 307
25 to 29 percent.....	26 625	6 431	1 564	5 059	6 127	3 833	3 611
30 to 34 percent.....	10 959	2 960	505	2 024	2 622	1 420	1 428
35 percent or more.....	9 075	2 054	328	1 306	2 624	1 389	1 374
Not computed.....	162	6	—	19	16	—	121
Median.....	20.9	23.1	15.8	20.1	22.6	19.9	20.2
\$50,000 or more.....	216 517	46 168	13 919	33 505	57 958	37 846	27 121
Less than 20 percent.....	153 292	30 524	12 167	24 886	39 049	28 830	17 836
20 to 24 percent.....	35 852	9 397	1 193	5 281	9 974	5 361	4 646
25 to 29 percent.....	15 770	4 123	316	2 143	4 809	1 891	2 488
30 to 34 percent.....	6 067	1 159	109	744	1 973	1 019	1 063
35 percent or more.....	5 367	932	107	441	2 146	721	1 020
Not computed.....	169	33	27	10	7	24	68
Median.....	14.1	15.1	11.4	13.5	14.8	13.1	15.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	485 781	108 288	81 525	58 850	91 533	88 573	57 012
Less than \$10,000.....	117 342	21 211	30 192	12 875	16 174	23 051	13 839
Less than 20 percent.....	2 808	282	1 164	199	220	367	576
20 to 24 percent.....	2 921	368	1 115	395	263	386	394
25 to 29 percent.....	4 403	462	2 005	418	458	384	676
30 to 34 percent.....	3 797	265	1 552	404	292	718	566
35 percent or more.....	86 901	17 535	20 287	9 311	13 088	18 110	8 570
Not computed.....	16 512	2 299	4 069	2 148	1 853	3 086	3 057
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	135 920	29 319	24 392	16 436	24 997	26 416	14 360
Less than 20 percent.....	8 114	770	2 582	1 022	526	1 535	1 679
20 to 24 percent.....	14 419	2 120	3 213	1 493	2 001	4 103	1 489
25 to 29 percent.....	22 587	4 881	4 398	2 243	4 423	4 798	1 844
30 to 34 percent.....	23 684	5 166	4 120	2 677	4 889	4 717	2 115
35 percent or more.....	59 638	15 680	8 612	7 748	12 566	9 443	5 589
Not computed.....	7 478	702	1 467	1 253	592	1 820	1 644
Median.....	34.0	35.0+	31.5	35.0+	35.0+	32.0	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	138 052	33 216	18 593	17 377	27 995	24 094	16 777
Less than 20 percent.....	47 513	9 464	8 214	5 571	8 227	9 615	6 422
20 to 24 percent.....	38 046	10 372	4 554	4 183	8 420	6 417	4 100
25 to 29 percent.....	24 522	6 790	2 713	3 246	5 522	3 763	2 488
30 to 34 percent.....	11 314	3 223	954	1 489	2 868	1 443	1 337
35 percent or more.....	10 566	2 782	864	1 924	2 487	1 299	1 210
Not computed.....	6 091	585	1 294	964	471	1 557	1 220
Median.....	22.4	23.3	20.5	23.2	23.3	21.3	21.7
\$35,000 or more.....	94 467	24 542	8 348	12 162	22 367	15 012	12 036
Less than 20 percent.....	71 439	18 769	6 757	8 740	16 698	11 447	9 028
20 to 24 percent.....	12 403	3 404	746	1 771	3 282	1 725	1 475
25 to 29 percent.....	4 584	1 345	233	619	1 352	552	483
30 to 34 percent.....	1 586	432	55	238	393	254	214
35 percent or more.....	819	182	15	155	256	81	130
Not computed.....	3 636	410	542	639	386	953	706
Median.....	12.7	12.9	11.6	13.2	13.2	12.3	12.5

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Arizona					District 1	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
TENURE							
Occupied housing units -----	1 179 685	35 917	50 245	15 585	181 474	217 044	7 185
Owner-occupied housing units -----	781 104	14 726	31 200	8 019	98 519	124 270	2 360
Renter-occupied housing units -----	398 581	21 191	19 045	7 566	82 955	92 774	4 825
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	599 570	13 574	21 803	7 191	82 215	105 788	2 218
With a mortgage -----	447 811	11 019	5 632	6 338	58 958	88 631	1 850
Less than \$300 -----	17 636	779	1 892	126	4 251	2 731	90
\$300 to \$499 -----	67 071	2 081	1 383	525	14 254	10 198	217
\$500 to \$699 -----	92 705	2 330	945	1 214	17 202	14 246	270
\$700 to \$999 -----	150 937	3 890	970	2 126	16 777	32 867	696
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	86 858	1 547	364	1 781	5 413	22 341	431
\$1,500 or more -----	32 604	392	78	566	1 061	6 248	146
Not mortgaged -----	151 759	2 555	16 171	853	23 257	17 157	368
Less than \$100 -----	6 575	292	10 887	28	2 453	459	52
\$100 to \$199 -----	72 708	1 228	4 033	238	13 179	7 207	172
\$200 to \$299 -----	51 703	802	882	347	5 835	6 849	75
\$300 to \$399 -----	12 986	166	271	180	1 269	1 884	46
\$400 or more -----	7 787	67	98	60	521	758	23
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	395 533	21 062	18 748	7 556	81 999	92 610	4 815
Less than \$200 -----	15 571	2 112	3 733	302	7 235	1 724	255
\$200 to \$299 -----	32 560	2 067	3 493	960	12 967	3 569	310
\$300 to \$499 -----	182 487	9 648	6 583	4 103	40 920	43 491	2 400
\$500 to \$749 -----	109 101	4 992	1 655	1 629	13 247	32 184	1 426
\$750 to \$999 -----	25 735	848	282	210	2 010	6 857	304
\$1,000 or more -----	11 476	162	36	93	377	2 798	58
No cash rent -----	18 603	1 233	2 966	259	5 243	1 987	62
Median (dollars) -----	454	419	320	416	389	484	451
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units -----	1 179 685	35 917	50 245	15 585	181 474	217 044	7 185
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	3 622	145	13 504	123	1 976	347	29
No vehicle available -----	73 275	6 830	13 922	1 256	21 483	14 077	1 347

State Congressional District	District 1—Can.			District 2				District 3	
	Race of Householder—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black
TENURE									
Occupied housing units -----	3 084	4 356	22 531	131 348	13 148	7 059	2 022	78 577	3 374
Owner-occupied housing units -----	694	2 074	9 491	81 150	6 247	3 765	885	42 839	1 772
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 390	2 282	13 040	50 198	6 901	3 294	1 137	35 738	1 602
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	595	1 864	8 314	56 303	5 878	3 256	749	35 807	1 627
With a mortgage -----	509	1 715	7 019	39 095	4 331	1 384	606	24 197	1 478
Less than \$300 -----	8	47	271	3 511	550	559	19	2 163	15
\$300 to \$499 -----	128	84	740	9 995	1 287	382	166	7 886	136
\$500 to \$699 -----	81	222	1 623	12 521	1 109	241	234	8 534	252
\$700 to \$999 -----	177	650	2 803	10 144	1 146	143	155	4 546	739
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	100	570	1 386	2 224	234	46	25	934	283
\$1,500 or more -----	15	142	196	700	5	13	7	134	53
Not mortgaged -----	86	149	1 295	17 208	1 547	1 872	143	11 610	149
Less than \$100 -----	—	7	60	1 582	155	1 135	—	1 239	22
\$100 to \$199 -----	49	42	696	9 181	723	505	58	6 721	47
\$200 to \$299 -----	37	60	438	4 956	534	179	54	2 824	80
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	33	88	1 053	95	53	31	606	—
\$400 or more -----	—	7	13	436	40	—	—	220	—
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	2 390	2 282	12 973	49 697	6 827	3 256	1 132	35 471	1 590
Less than \$200 -----	35	—	430	4 855	1 418	795	93	4 205	82
\$200 to \$299 -----	182	48	959	8 755	972	682	330	7 428	40
\$300 to \$499 -----	1 531	1 358	7 509	22 139	2 638	1 154	484	16 685	825
\$500 to \$749 -----	552	750	3 036	8 793	1 399	204	179	4 527	438
\$750 to \$999 -----	86	98	553	1 392	55	23	13	454	81
\$1,000 or more -----	4	6	124	331	12	—	—	42	14
No cash rent -----	—	22	362	3 432	333	398	33	2 130	110
Median (dollars) -----	428	459	431	386	365	293	352	360	450
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Occupied housing units -----	3 084	4 356	22 531	131 348	13 148	7 059	2 022	78 577	3 374
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	3	140	909	54	931	22	1 122	21
No vehicle available -----	527	279	2 400	15 198	3 358	2 605	291	11 674	318

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.				District 4				
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
TENURE									
Occupied housing units	4 988	1 719	17 971	231 256	4 144	2 208	3 187	13 687	
Owner-occupied housing units	3 310	1 139	10 877	148 699	1 286	496	1 792	6 244	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 678	580	7 094	82 557	2 858	1 712	1 395	7 443	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 269	965	9 128	129 534	1 129	377	1 686	5 780	
With a mortgage	844	819	7 163	108 047	1 074	339	1 472	5 210	
Less than \$300	203	20	334	3 134	16	8	26	148	
\$300 to \$499	196	17	1 111	12 642	86	63	87	730	
\$500 to \$699	178	149	2 083	17 913	182	61	312	1 046	
\$700 to \$999	218	310	2 810	36 498	421	137	420	2 081	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	49	285	688	24 819	256	45	464	951	
\$1,500 or more	—	38	137	13 041	113	25	163	254	
Not mortgaged	1 425	146	1 965	21 487	55	38	214	570	
Less than \$100	690	—	131	228	—	—	21	16	
\$100 to \$199	588	32	1 132	6 320	15	8	46	214	
\$200 to \$299	129	80	545	8 634	29	9	97	184	
\$300 to \$399	14	26	86	3 310	11	16	43	114	
\$400 or more	4	8	71	2 995	—	5	7	42	
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 619	580	6 909	82 418	2 850	1 712	1 395	7 403	
Less than \$200	326	23	710	1 534	106	9	80	198	
\$200 to \$299	274	18	835	3 241	176	236	128	497	
\$300 to \$499	435	326	3 136	39 531	1 480	1 094	832	4 349	
\$500 to \$749	135	135	1 209	25 977	788	283	216	1 740	
\$750 to \$999	49	17	257	6 841	198	58	52	372	
\$1,000 or more	12	15	44	3 435	53	20	21	74	
No cash rent	388	46	718	1 859	49	12	66	173	
Median (dollars)	307	439	399	480	451	411	410	434	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Occupied housing units	4 988	1 719	17 971	231 256	4 144	2 208	3 187	13 687	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	917	29	216	375	13	—	8	50	
No vehicle available	936	93	1 534	12 966	655	424	286	1 377	

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	221 665	5 841	1 664	3 252	28 411	163 501	2 225	31 242	1 049	20 297
Owner-occupied housing units	143 790	1 961	685	1 524	16 512	120 167	1 100	22 250	605	12 556
Renter-occupied housing units	77 875	3 880	979	1 728	11 899	43 334	1 125	8 992	444	7 741
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	108 331	1 772	428	1 376	13 366	81 219	950	14 878	551	9 820
With a mortgage	79 446	1 635	359	1 237	9 602	55 643	651	2 197	489	5 767
Less than \$300	3 569	83	15	14	762	1 987	25	1 099	—	573
\$300 to \$499	14 463	208	60	134	2 139	7 326	147	554	37	1 648
\$500 to \$699	18 424	382	98	276	2 441	11 198	135	286	21	1 475
\$700 to \$999	26 012	670	125	405	2 972	18 027	218	170	186	1 565
\$1,000 to \$1,499	12 442	254	45	287	1 040	11 786	89	79	150	414
\$1,500 or more	4 536	38	16	121	248	5 319	37	9	95	92
Not mortgaged	28 885	137	69	139	3 764	25 576	299	12 681	62	4 053
Less than \$100	1 458	35	12	—	566	1 103	28	9 050	—	441
\$100 to \$199	14 804	84	44	39	2 195	13 417	187	2 839	21	2 221
\$200 to \$299	8 869	18	13	44	777	7 986	66	515	12	1 067
\$300 to \$399	2 344	—	—	24	138	1 744	14	188	23	237
\$400 or more	1 410	—	—	32	88	1 326	4	89	6	87
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	76 970	3 855	973	1 728	11 697	42 699	1 125	8 798	439	7 546
Less than \$200	2 669	117	42	44	853	2 323	134	2 526	62	839
\$200 to \$299	9 668	427	190	426	2 096	3 654	142	1 929	10	1 152
\$300 to \$499	38 639	1 867	472	827	5 844	17 384	438	1 897	276	3 397
\$500 to \$749	16 295	728	99	294	1 737	11 407	213	382	55	998
\$750 to \$999	3 545	123	38	22	229	3 053	87	28	8	145
\$1,000 or more	1 479	15	—	35	24	1 517	10	—	16	69
No cash rent	4 675	578	132	80	914	3 361	101	2 036	12	946
Median (dollars)	423	417	380	386	384	458	408	244	403	377
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	221 665	5 841	1 664	3 252	28 411	163 501	2 225	31 242	1 049	20 297
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	521	24	14	61	132	573	4	11 642	—	316
No vehicle available	13 866	826	277	242	2 579	7 256	326	9 153	65	1 911

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State-----	1 659 430	37.8	3.2	21.1	11.7	6.3	1.9	94.5	81.3	1.9
District 1-----	275 782	39.6	1.8	22.3	13.6	9.5	.2	99.7	97.7	.3
COUNTY										
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	275 782	39.6	1.8	22.3	13.6	9.5	.2	99.7	97.7	.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Chandler city (pt.)-----	34 185	71.9	.7	13.1	14.7	5.9	.3	99.3	97.7	.1
Gilbert town (pt.)-----	323	100.0	—	—	42.7	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Mesa city (pt.)-----	73 673	47.4	1.3	21.5	15.5	9.8	.1	99.8	97.8	.3
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	76 012	28.5	4.4	28.9	9.6	7.3	.3	99.9	98.9	.4
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	27 555	19.0	.6	20.3	9.7	18.4	.1	99.8	99.0	.3
Tempe city (pt.)-----	61 452	35.4	.4	22.1	17.2	10.5	.2	99.9	98.7	.4
District 2-----	230 831	26.8	7.6	27.0	8.2	2.4	1.5	95.5	83.9	1.4
COUNTY										
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	97 215	20.3	8.0	27.0	9.1	2.2	1.4	97.7	92.5	1.5
Pima County (pt.)-----	77 268	28.2	9.4	27.8	7.3	2.0	1.7	97.3	88.5	1.8
Pinal County (pt.)-----	212	54.7	10.4	37.3	13.7	—	47.6	85.4	11.8	24.5
Santa Cruz County-----	9 595	31.4	9.4	16.2	11.8	1.8	.8	83.5	67.3	1.0
Yuma County-----	46 541	37.1	3.4	28.2	7.0	3.6	1.3	90.2	61.7	.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Avondale city (pt.)-----	4 463	29.8	4.5	25.5	8.1	.8	.5	98.7	81.8	.2
Glendale city (pt.)-----	6 418	29.3	6.8	29.6	4.1	2.8	1.3	99.2	98.8	2.3
Nagales city-----	5 537	24.8	10.7	20.6	13.0	1.2	.9	98.0	88.3	1.5
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	79 471	18.6	8.7	27.8	9.2	2.2	1.2	99.7	96.6	1.3
Tucson city (pt.)-----	56 782	27.1	10.9	31.7	6.2	2.7	.7	99.5	98.3	.8
Yuma city-----	22 689	31.2	4.3	24.3	8.3	5.2	.6	99.5	96.2	.6
District 3-----	296 000	44.9	2.5	15.5	9.2	7.1	1.1	90.6	65.1	1.0
COUNTY										
Cocanino County (pt.)-----	16 891	40.7	4.1	20.4	8.3	1.5	4.0	85.2	52.5	3.9
Lo Paz County-----	10 182	33.1	3.0	35.6	3.1	1.0	1.4	58.3	25.1	1.1
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	161 212	46.7	.8	14.1	11.7	11.0	.3	96.9	90.2	.4
Mohave County-----	50 822	45.5	1.6	14.6	5.7	2.6	.8	92.0	32.1	.8
Navajo County (pt.)-----	2 088	22.7	21.0	50.7	4.6	—	48.8	77.5	44.6	32.4
Yavapai County-----	54 805	43.2	7.2	14.1	6.5	3.0	.9	79.0	34.3	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Avondale city (pt.)-----	1 116	74.2	.4	4.5	38.9	—	—	93.7	74.5	.9
Bullhead City city-----	13 453	47.9	.4	15.9	2.3	2.2	.3	96.8	43.1	.2
Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	70	64.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	50.0	—
Glendale city (pt.)-----	34 531	53.5	.3	20.8	18.1	5.1	.2	100.0	94.9	.1
Kingman city-----	5 473	37.5	8.6	19.3	12.3	.1	.3	99.1	81.1	.6
Lake Havasu City city-----	12 845	45.2	.6	11.5	7.4	8.0	.2	99.0	32.8	.2
New Kingman-Butler CDP-----	5 148	38.3	.8	11.3	3.5	—	.2	99.1	8.8	.4
Peoria city-----	21 944	75.6	.7	11.5	12.9	10.2	.1	99.5	96.3	.6
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	36 377	49.4	.1	9.8	17.3	4.3	.2	99.3	94.5	.4
Prescott city-----	13 339	35.5	11.5	15.6	7.0	5.5	.5	97.7	89.6	.8
Sun City CDP-----	27 353	6.7	.4	7.3	.6	33.6	—	99.4	99.2	.3
Sun City West CDP-----	10 367	70.4	.2	4.0	1.2	19.4	.3	99.7	99.5	.1
District 4-----	280 047	33.6	.8	18.2	17.0	9.9	.2	99.8	96.1	.2
COUNTY										
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	280 047	33.6	.8	18.2	17.0	9.9	.2	99.8	96.1	.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Glendale city (pt.)-----	20 269	38.9	.1	18.8	21.0	11.2	—	99.7	99.4	—
Paradise Valley town-----	4 750	19.3	1.6	1.6	64.6	1.1	—	99.7	42.7	.1
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	228 526	33.3	.9	19.8	15.0	8.0	.2	99.9	97.4	.2
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	26 041	35.0	.5	7.3	22.9	27.0	.2	99.8	92.8	.3
District 5-----	278 385	32.8	3.9	20.0	12.2	5.1	.4	94.3	83.4	.5
COUNTY										
Cochise County-----	40 238	28.3	13.1	15.1	11.3	1.1	.9	82.6	65.5	1.0
Graham County (pt.)-----	8 205	21.4	13.3	15.2	11.9	.4	.7	85.3	53.5	.6
Pima County (pt.)-----	220 939	33.7	1.9	21.4	12.4	6.1	.3	96.8	88.2	.4
Pinal County (pt.)-----	9 003	39.9	2.9	11.3	11.9	2.5	.2	92.8	73.1	.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Casa Grande city (pt.)-----	4 597	35.9	.8	10.3	17.1	3.1	—	99.3	97.7	—
O Douglas city-----	4 375	10.4	35.0	15.2	11.7	.6	1.0	99.6	97.5	.7
Flowing Wells CDP-----	6 657	26.9	.5	14.5	5.5	1.3	.1	96.6	90.4	.4
Green Valley CDP-----	10 047	33.0	.7	12.0	1.1	14.6	—	98.9	95.6	.2
Sierra Vista city-----	12 927	41.0	1.4	14.2	14.2	2.1	.1	99.2	92.6	.6
Tucson city (pt.)-----	126 556	24.6	2.8	27.8	9.7	6.2	.3	98.5	98.2	.4
District 6-----	298 385	46.4	3.3	24.4	9.8	3.1	7.6	88.1	64.3	7.2
COUNTY										
Apache County-----	26 731	36.3	5.4	45.6	5.8	—	39.7	59.4	39.2	37.1
Cocanino County (pt.)-----	26 023	37.4	5.3	29.8	9.8	3.7	14.7	86.5	74.6	14.1
Gila County-----	22 961	30.4	10.6	16.0	8.3	.4	2.7	81.9	47.1	2.7
Graham County (pt.)-----	907	50.8	2.9	21.7	11.7	—	26.6	86.9	65.5	22.2
Greenlee County-----	3 582	12.0	10.0	9.7	4.7	.4	1.0	77.0	68.0	1.2
Maricopa County (pt.)-----	137 785	59.0	.8	21.1	12.2	5.4	.4	96.8	78.7	.4
Navajo County (pt.)-----	36 879	37.2	4.3	23.4	9.3	8	15.9	82.6	52.6	15.1

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con. Pinal County (pt.)-----	43 517	37.3	3.0	25.0	6.4	.9	2.1	88.5	46.4	2.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Apache Junction city-----	12 777	45.7	1.4	36.2	4.1	.6	.5	95.3	23.6	.6
Coso Grande city (pt.)-----	2 807	31.9	4.4	22.6	3.7	—	.5	99.2	96.3	.2
Chandler city (pt.)-----	797	88.3	—	—	5.5	42.3	—	99.2	88.8	—
Flagstaff city (pt.)-----	16 243	36.8	6.2	20.1	13.0	5.5	.3	99.6	98.4	.4
Fountain Hills town-----	5 061	74.0	.1	3.9	12.1	21.1	—	99.5	99.2	.2
Gilbert town (pt.)-----	10 332	82.8	.4	9.9	26.7	4.5	.1	99.8	92.9	—
Mesa city (pt.)-----	66 795	54.0	.9	30.1	8.9	3.6	.1	98.7	92.5	.1
Phoenix city (pt.)-----	1 650	96.6	—	5.9	25.8	10.2	—	90.8	86.3	—
Scottsdale city (pt.)-----	15 432	92.9	—	13.7	24.9	13.5	.1	99.4	89.4	—
Tempe city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 368 843	39.5	4.4	51.4	.2	4.4	7.8	38.9	53.3	8.5
District 1 -----	241 730	28.1	.8	70.4	.1	.6	7.2	38.7	54.0	5.0
COUNTY										
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	241 730	28.1	.8	70.4	.1	.6	7.2	38.7	54.0	5.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Chandler city (pt.) -----	30 877	13.9	.5	85.0	—	.6	4.0	30.7	65.3	4.7
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	290	—	—	100.0	—	—	3.1	15.5	81.4	—
Mesa city (pt.) -----	63 576	18.0	.7	80.7	.1	.5	6.0	37.6	56.3	4.9
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	65 386	40.5	1.0	57.5	.1	.8	10.2	44.1	45.7	7.2
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	23 912	45.6	.7	53.3	—	.5	7.7	42.5	49.8	2.6
Tempe city (pt.) -----	55 540	26.3	.9	72.2	—	.5	6.9	36.3	56.8	4.0
District 2 -----	196 159	54.9	5.4	36.5	.2	3.1	14.3	40.0	45.7	14.2
COUNTY										
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	83 563	57.5	2.3	38.2	.2	1.8	17.0	40.3	42.6	15.8
Pima County (pt.) -----	67 830	66.1	4.4	25.9	.1	3.4	16.0	41.0	43.1	13.0
Pinal County (pt.) -----	167	15.6	42.5	22.8	—	19.2	41.9	34.7	23.4	70.1
Santa Cruz County -----	8 808	53.1	18.2	20.4	.2	8.1	8.6	33.9	57.5	12.6
Yuma County -----	35 791	28.0	11.1	56.5	.3	4.1	6.1	39.0	54.8	12.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Avondale city (pt.) -----	3 959	57.1	2.9	37.9	1.1	1.0	16.9	38.4	44.8	17.6
Glendale city (pt.) -----	5 402	57.7	1.9	39.0	—	1.4	15.3	50.4	34.3	17.1
Nagales city -----	5 279	68.5	11.5	17.3	.2	2.5	12.9	36.5	50.6	12.6
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	68 179	59.0	1.8	37.5	.1	1.7	17.8	40.3	41.9	15.4
Tucson city (pt.) -----	50 102	68.4	1.9	28.1	.1	1.4	16.6	43.6	39.8	11.6
Yuma city -----	19 282	38.7	3.0	56.0	.2	2.2	7.3	40.8	51.9	8.9
District 3 -----	234 249	29.8	8.0	54.9	.3	6.9	5.2	39.7	55.1	7.6
COUNTY										
Cocanino County (pt.) -----	10 017	25.9	17.1	18.1	1.4	37.5	5.2	30.8	63.9	15.3
La Paz County -----	5 348	23.4	40.7	31.7	.2	4.0	8.1	41.1	50.8	24.5
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	135 754	23.0	2.2	73.7	.1	1.0	5.0	42.9	52.2	4.4
Mahave County -----	36 801	43.7	10.7	39.8	.5	5.3	4.8	35.6	59.7	12.2
Navajo County (pt.) -----	1 551	4.1	25.5	4.8	.7	64.9	23.1	40.6	36.2	43.9
Yavapai County -----	44 778	41.6	16.9	23.2	.5	17.8	5.1	35.6	59.3	8.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Avondale city (pt.) -----	958	1.3	9.4	88.2	—	1.1	—	25.2	74.8	2.0
Bullhead City city -----	8 824	63.1	4.0	30.7	.6	1.6	5.0	38.4	56.6	15.0
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	58	39.7	—	60.3	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Glendale city (pt.) -----	30 261	18.0	.7	80.6	.1	.6	5.6	34.6	59.8	5.1
Kingman city -----	4 922	81.9	2.4	12.2	—	3.6	5.7	49.6	53.7	13.0
Lake Havasu City city -----	9 919	14.1	1.0	83.4	.4	1.1	3.7	33.6	62.6	3.5
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	4 692	88.0	2.6	5.9	.2	3.2	4.3	40.2	55.5	14.0
Pearia city -----	18 254	15.5	1.5	82.6	—	.4	4.8	37.7	57.5	2.2
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	32 657	18.6	1.1	79.4	.1	.8	3.2	31.2	65.6	4.1
Prescott city -----	11 439	75.3	3.0	15.8	.1	5.8	8.5	40.2	51.3	7.5
Sun City COP -----	23 115	37.0	.6	62.2	.1	.1	6.3	72.1	21.6	.5
Sun City West COP -----	8 726	4.5	.2	95.0	.1	.2	2.0	70.5	27.5	.1
District 4 -----	246 067	35.9	.8	62.7	.1	.5	6.1	37.4	56.6	4.2
COUNTY										
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	246 067	35.9	.8	62.7	.1	.5	6.1	37.4	56.6	4.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Glendale city (pt.) -----	18 006	15.7	.7	83.3	.1	.3	6.6	36.3	57.1	4.0
Paradise Valley town -----	4 318	61.6	.6	37.5	—	.4	.3	13.2	86.6	—
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	202 202	38.3	.8	60.2	.1	.6	6.4	38.2	55.4	4.8
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	21 171	24.4	.3	75.1	.1	.1	3.4	35.8	60.8	.3
District 5 -----	243 117	59.8	4.4	33.4	.2	2.2	6.7	39.6	53.7	5.4
COUNTY										
Cochise County -----	34 546	65.3	10.6	18.4	.3	5.4	7.4	35.6	57.0	10.7
Graham County (pt.) -----	7 152	72.4	5.7	11.5	.1	10.3	6.9	32.7	60.4	12.8
Pima County (pt.) -----	193 962	58.6	3.2	36.7	.2	1.3	6.7	40.6	52.7	4.0
Pinal County (pt.) -----	7 457	52.1	5.3	39.5	.3	2.9	3.3	37.2	59.5	9.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	4 076	52.2	1.1	45.5	—	1.3	4.4	36.5	59.1	6.7
O Douglas city -----	4 069	85.5	.4	13.8	—	.2	14.5	40.8	44.6	13.4
Flowing Wells COP -----	5 800	87.4	2.5	9.0	—	1.0	7.9	46.8	45.3	5.7
Green Valley COP -----	7 443	51.8	.6	46.9	.2	.4	4.3	62.1	33.6	1.1
Sierra Vista city -----	11 672	70.1	.4	28.2	.2	1.1	4.8	37.5	57.7	4.7
Tucson city (pt.) -----	112 583	63.5	1.4	34.0	.1	.9	9.3	44.9	45.8	4.8
District 6 -----	207 521	29.9	8.0	47.5	.5	14.2	8.5	38.0	53.5	16.9
COUNTY										
Apache County -----	15 981	13.9	15.3	8.7	2.0	60.1	23.3	39.2	37.6	59.7
Cocanino County (pt.) -----	19 901	60.3	6.9	11.1	.8	20.9	10.1	34.9	55.0	23.7
Gila County -----	15 438	47.3	13.9	14.0	.4	24.3	8.8	34.4	56.9	14.9
Graham County (pt.) -----	778	21.7	33.8	31.6	—	12.9	25.3	39.7	35.0	87.4
Greenlee County -----	2 809	71.2	11.2	6.7	—	10.8	8.8	32.4	58.8	11.4

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	100 446	17.3	2.7	78.4	.2	1.4	4.1	39.6	56.3	3.8
Navajo County (pt.) -----	20 638	30.1	17.5	8.5	.5	43.3	14.7	34.1	51.2	35.9
Pinal County (pt.) -----	31 530	46.7	11.9	37.3	.4	3.7	9.4	39.2	51.4	20.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Apoche Junction city -----	7 742	24.1	14.1	59.8	.6	1.5	6.4	46.6	47.0	9.3
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	2 419	71.4	2.9	23.8	.2	1.6	16.0	44.8	39.1	18.1
Chandler city (pt.) -----	615	4.6	1.1	94.3	—	—	—	47.8	52.2	3.6
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	14 359	77.7	1.2	12.1	.2	8.8	6.5	33.0	60.5	7.5
Fountain Hills town -----	3 972	1.2	—	98.3	—	.5	1.2	27.4	71.4	.7
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	9 091	8.9	.5	89.9	—	.6	2.0	26.4	71.6	1.8
Mesa city (pt.) -----	44 287	22.9	2.1	74.3	.2	.5	4.9	43.1	52.0	3.2
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	1 497	.5	1.1	96.7	—	1.8	1.1	24.0	74.9	—
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	12 500	3.3	.1	96.1	.1	.4	1.3	33.0	65.6	.3
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State -----	879 000	12.7	12.6	498 614	769	22.8	180 344	188	12.4	489 843	57.5	1.0	438	27.5
District 1 -----	133 207	12.8	13.0	95 619	854	22.6	18 240	209	12.4	108 523	61.1	.5	478	27.4
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	133 207	12.8	13.0	95 619	854	22.6	18 240	209	12.4	108 523	61.1	.5	478	27.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.) -----	20 756	16.2	4.1	17 158	914	24.2	1 520	200	12.4	10 121	65.5	.3	516	25.5
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	286	39.9	—	269	1 263	29.7	17	247	10.0	4	—	—	—	—
Mesa city (pt.) -----	34 500	12.5	7.3	24 399	876	22.8	3 489	210	12.3	29 076	63.4	.4	470	27.1
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	34 106	13.5	22.0	22 789	827	23.0	7 471	210	12.9	31 280	58.3	1.0	433	26.6
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	13 084	7.9	24.0	8 358	698	19.9	2 380	212	11.7	10 828	55.0	.6	552	28.4
Tempe city (pt.) -----	28 645	12.2	10.4	21 938	852	21.3	2 580	217	12.1	26 895	62.8	.2	496	29.5
District 2 -----	113 868	11.9	21.2	58 749	578	22.5	25 916	174	13.8	82 291	52.5	1.9	366	29.7
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	45 452	10.4	25.1	27 312	569	22.7	10 261	184	14.1	38 111	52.2	2.0	376	29.3
Pima County (pt.) -----	38 591	10.7	22.2	19 481	542	22.6	9 325	151	13.5	29 239	53.5	1.7	335	31.6
Pinal County (pt.) -----	141	5.7	26.2	15	406	25.3	126	125	17.6	26	—	—	100—	35.0+
Santa Cruz County -----	5 838	12.3	15.9	2 861	626	23.1	1 563	182	13.9	2 970	37.3	3.3	366	29.1
Yuma County -----	23 846	16.6	13.4	9 080	701	21.3	4 641	194	13.5	11 945	54.8	1.5	436	27.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	2 113	9.8	22.2	938	522	18.5	516	158	15.8	1 846	53.6	.7	393	29.0
Glendale city (pt.) -----	2 554	13.2	21.1	858	609	24.8	569	197	13.2	2 848	59.8	2.5	385	33.9
Nogales city -----	3 116	9.9	21.7	1 521	571	23.4	914	181	13.1	2 163	31.9	4.5	336	32.3
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	36 694	10.4	26.1	23 777	565	22.9	7 938	186	14.4	31 485	52.0	1.9	375	29.2
Tucson city (pt.) -----	25 491	9.8	26.9	14 182	529	22.5	6 228	160	13.7	24 611	56.1	1.8	338	32.4
Yuma city -----	11 275	14.5	18.9	6 320	707	21.3	2 246	211	13.5	8 007	58.0	.7	461	27.6
District 3 -----	174 496	14.7	6.1	83 759	746	23.8	44 052	188	11.9	59 753	57.5	.7	457	27.7
COUNTY														
Cocconino County (pt.) -----	6 927	15.0	8.7	2 730	725	20.9	1 515	192	12.5	3 090	53.8	2.2	384	19.8
La Paz County -----	3 949	19.4	9.0	768	498	21.1	535	150	14.4	1 399	52.5	1.1	337	25.3
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	103 508	14.0	5.4	59 682	790	24.1	26 666	192	11.7	32 246	58.5	.4	481	28.3
Mohave County -----	26 625	16.4	5.1	9 315	616	21.9	5 513	176	11.9	10 176	60.3	.7	468	27.4
Navajo County (pt.) -----	1 190	5.6	36.6	94	389	21.1	783	100—	12.0	361	30.7	1.1	184	12.4
Yavapai County -----	32 297	15.4	7.3	11 170	646	24.4	9 040	187	12.4	12 481	54.6	1.0	416	28.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.) -----	882	36.6	2.0	717	1 150	25.1	34	238	13.1	76	48.7	—	391	22.1
Bullhead City city -----	5 509	17.8	5.2	1 217	774	23.9	723	200	13.4	3 315	65.5	.6	529	29.1
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	45	28.9	—	22	785	35.0+	—	—	—	13	100.0	—	709	29.1
Glendale city (pt.) -----	19 114	13.5	5.1	14 768	881	18.9	1 334	234	12.3	11 147	68.7	.1	437	28.1
Kingman city -----	3 366	12.6	14.5	2 028	582	22.8	793	158	12.3	1 556	61.2	.6	388	25.7
Lake Havasu City city -----	7 359	17.1	1.8	4 189	609	22.8	2 271	186	11.4	2 560	59.1	.4	484	26.2
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	3 689	12.9	4.4	706	540	19.6	355	146	11.6	1 003	58.9	1.0	371	27.1
Peoria city -----	15 130	21.3	1.7	10 043	857	25.3	1 779	221	11.9	3 124	56.9	.6	590	33.3
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	23 919	16.4	4.3	20 291	763	24.0	1 341	221	12.4	8 738	58.1	.3	541	26.8
Prescott city -----	7 411	14.1	13.4	3 039	709	23.0	2 688	202	12.2	4 028	59.0	1.1	423	30.7
Sun City COP -----	21 384	7.7	7.1	4 950	473	21.9	13 157	183	11.7	1 731	33.8	—	615	35.0+
Sun City West COP -----	8 161	14.8	.3	1 958	675	22.5	5 721	200	10.8	565	29.6	1.2	787	35.0+
District 4 -----	154 350	10.4	13.9	112 673	855	22.7	21 899	239	12.5	91 717	59.7	.8	473	26.9
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	154 350	10.4	13.9	112 673	855	22.7	21 899	239	12.5	91 717	59.7	.8	473	26.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.) -----	11 658	10.6	4.3	8 989	810	21.5	911	221	11.4	6 348	59.0	—	472	27.5
Paradise Valley town -----	4 118	6.8	19.1	3 017	2 000+	21.1	821	400+	11.7	200	42.5	8.0	1 000+	25.8
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	122 711	10.4	15.2	89 270	836	22.7	17 411	230	12.8	79 491	60.2	.8	462	26.9
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	15 519	11.6	9.2	11 189	1 054	23.5	2 660	300	11.8	5 652	54.3	.5	677	25.9
District 5 -----	153 505	12.1	12.9	86 132	730	22.0	30 117	189	11.8	89 612	57.4	.9	404	27.6
COUNTY														
Cochise County -----	21 986	12.4	15.8	9 265	625	21.4	5 383	159	12.7	12 560	56.7	.9	356	26.1
Graham County (pt.) -----	5 332	9.9	20.9	2 080	509	21.4	1 480	170	13.2	1 820	53.6	3.4	311	30.0
Pima County (pt.) -----	120 876	12.0	12.1	71 884	750	22.1	22 235	196	11.5	73 086	57.5	.8	411	27.8
Pinal County (pt.) -----	5 311	14.8	12.6	2 903	719	20.9	1 019	214	12.5	2 146	61.3	1.7	427	24.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	2 600	12.9	15.8	1 953	754	20.7	396	242	12.9	1 476	64.0	—	434	24.6
O Douglas city -----	2 567	8.7	39.7	1 103	547	22.9	1 252	142	13.6	1 502	37.7	1.1	273	29.6
Flowing Wells COP -----	4 505	12.8	11.0	914	580	21.5	197	167	11.3	1 295	56.8	—	396	25.7
Green Valley COP -----	6 439	8.8	2.4	2 046	521	20.1	3 479	173	10.7	1 004	47.4	—	535	30.7
Sierra Vista city -----	5 364	13.6	7.4	4 056	744	20.6	588	196	10.7	6 308	63.5	.4	417	24.7
Tucson city (pt.) -----	58 196	11.2	19.3	36 657	657	21.4	11 253	188	11.9	54 387	57.5	.8	393	28.6
District 6 -----	149 574	13.9	11.3	61 682	788	23.5	40 120	160	12.3	57 947	54.5	1.4	426	25.0

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 6—Can.														
COUNTY														
Apache County	11 732	12.6	22.5	1 586	550	17.7	5 997	100—	12.7	4 249	39.5	4.1	243	15.5
Cochise County (pt.)	11 173	13.9	17.5	5 072	777	20.8	2 759	132	12.1	8 728	57.8	.9	443	26.6
Gila County	11 928	12.7	19.3	3 323	542	19.4	4 705	169	12.7	3 510	48.4	3.6	346	24.0
Graham County (pt.)	510	10.2	11.6	24	400	35.0+	434	100—	12.6	268	26.1	—	199	27.1
Greenlee County	1 396	8.6	26.5	222	443	17.5	555	144	13.1	1 413	26.8	.7	295	12.8
Maricopa County (pt.)	74 827	15.6	4.9	40 753	890	24.8	14 425	195	11.6	25 619	59.9	.5	503	26.6
Navajo County (pt.)	15 310	10.2	16.6	4 322	565	19.8	5 898	121	12.4	5 328	50.0	2.0	300	22.2
Pinal County (pt.)	22 698	12.7	14.9	6 380	527	21.8	5 347	173	13.5	8 832	53.3	2.2	360	27.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apache Junction city	5 948	13.5	5.1	1 315	613	23.4	824	177	13.9	1 794	71.2	—	400	28.3
Casa Grande city (pt.)	1 458	16.7	22.3	608	421	20.0	298	180	15.8	961	53.2	1.8	333	31.3
Chandler city (pt.)	564	16.1	3.4	333	744	24.4	209	250	11.1	51	78.4	—	618	29.9
Flagstaff city (pt.)	7 151	13.0	14.6	4 612	805	20.9	1 103	189	12.1	7 208	62.8	.5	470	28.7
Fountain Hills town	3 137	18.3	.2	2 176	1 075	26.4	633	261	11.2	835	54.3	—	648	27.2
Gilbert town (pt.)	6 181	25.4	2.4	5 404	1 026	25.2	510	256	13.4	2 910	70.6	—	478	24.1
Mesa city (pt.)	31 178	13.7	6.9	16 405	790	24.5	4 965	179	11.7	13 109	58.3	.5	468	26.9
Phoenix city (pt.)	1 418	36.7	—	1 107	1 097	27.5	96	219	10.9	79	69.6	—	1 000+	17.5
Scottsdale city (pt.)	8 272	21.3	.1	6 510	1 354	26.1	1 073	315	11.6	4 228	70.3	—	682	26.5
Tempe city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
District 1 -----	275 782	241 730	3 084	694	2 390	—	527	2 557	764	188	428
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	230 831	196 159	7 059	3 765	3 294	931	2 605	4 454	370	100—	293
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	3 574	3 115	3 003	2 096	907	733	1 314	1 689	300—	100—	200—
Cocopah Reservation, AZ -----	151	146	128	79	49	25	34	94	336	118	200—
Fort Yuma (Quechan) Reservation, AZ—CA (pt.) -----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila Bend Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papaga Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	2 480	2 139	2 080	1 550	530	661	989	1 091	300—	100—	200—
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ -----	597	539	526	266	260	6	181	345	300—	150	200—
San Xavier Reservation, AZ -----	340	285	269	201	68	41	110	159	300—	102	215
District 3 -----	296 000	234 249	4 988	3 310	1 678	917	936	4 052	526	104	307
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	6 198	4 677	2 988	2 134	854	856	758	2 230	300—	100—	202
Camp Verde Reservation, AZ -----	163	158	144	95	49	7	22	122	300—	100—	200—
Colorado River Reservation, AZ—CA (pt.) -----	2 854	2 151	635	422	213	12	123	512	300—	145	255
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—CA—NV (pt.) -----	169	125	100	—	100	—	24	76	—	—	204
Havasupai Reservation, AZ -----	149	109	97	80	17	13	73	24	—	133	—
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.) -----	2 405	1 810	1 720	1 360	360	804	413	1 307	300—	100—	200—
Hualapai Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ -----	332	221	216	123	93	14	88	128	424	127	200—
Kaibab Reservation, AZ -----	70	51	32	21	11	—	4	28	300—	100—	200—
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—NM—UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	6	6	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	100—	—
Yavapai Reservation, AZ -----	50	46	38	27	11	—	5	33	—	127	400
District 5 -----	278 385	243 117	1 664	685	979	14	277	1 387	716	151	380
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6 -----	298 385	207 521	31 242	22 250	8 992	11 642	9 153	22 089	300	100—	244
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	45 398	30 656	27 957	20 936	7 021	11 579	8 587	19 370	300—	100—	213
Fort Apache Reservation, AZ -----	3 308	2 549	2 322	1 609	713	337	955	1 367	300—	100—	200—
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ -----	180	166	143	115	28	20	26	117	300—	100—	200—
Gila River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	2 687	2 471	2 335	1 588	747	420	805	1 530	300—	100—	200—
Hopi Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ (pt.) -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ -----	92	90	76	72	4	2	27	49	—	100—	—
Navajo Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—NM—UT (pt.) (pt.) -----	34 823	22 047	20 541	15 854	4 687	10 283	6 058	14 483	358	100—	227
Papaga Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	25	20	20	20	—	10	10	10	—	100—	—
Paysan (Yavapai-Apache) Community, AZ -----	41	27	27	9	18	—	—	27	—	150	250
Salt River Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	2 137	1 581	857	593	264	153	221	636	300—	100—	200—
San Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.) -----	2 099	1 705	1 636	1 076	560	354	485	1 151	312	100—	200—
Zuni Pueblo, AZ—NM (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	3 665 228	12.8	27	27 437	27 659	32 065	32 291	17 367	17 632
District 1 -----	610 872	12.2	68	31 057	31 520	37 827	38 638	20 628	21 158
COUNTY									
Moricono County (pt.) -----	610 872	12.2	68	31 057	31 520	37 827	38 638	20 628	21 158
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Chandler city (pt.) -----	89 245	12.8	148	37 406	38 990	40 801	42 006	25 676	27 875
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	944	10.3	1 494	42 672	56 085	42 621	56 358	31 827	69 195
Mesa city (pt.) -----	169 237	12.7	120	30 875	31 670	37 066	38 496	19 836	20 783
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	152 054	11.2	153	27 431	28 607	34 308	35 822	19 813	20 882
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	52 361	11.6	240	29 648	31 160	35 944	38 121	21 186	22 781
Tempe city (pt.) -----	141 865	12.6	148	31 329	32 442	39 725	41 282	20 015	21 105
District 2 -----	610 871	12.1	46	20 049	20 466	22 380	22 964	11 757	12 308
COUNTY									
Moricono County (pt.) -----	276 352	11.8	67	20 201	20 808	22 026	22 787	11 899	12 877
Pima County (pt.) -----	197 212	12.1	71	17 566	18 338	20 782	21 624	10 743	11 555
Pinal County (pt.) -----	736	12.6	544	2 785	6 914	2 916	8 423	—	5 000
Santa Cruz County -----	29 676	12.3	249	20 772	23 414	22 974	25 854	8 801	12 900
Yuma County -----	106 895	12.4	125	23 049	24 220	25 059	26 237	13 592	15 504
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Avondale city (pt.) -----	13 110	10.9	251	17 191	20 546	18 251	23 140	7 681	15 281
Glendale city (pt.) -----	14 684	12.9	244	16 891	19 697	19 422	22 498	10 853	14 368
Nogales city -----	19 489	13.1	285	17 161	19 850	18 915	21 937	5 469	8 052
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	226 721	11.5	74	20 060	20 732	21 859	22 630	11 877	12 928
Tucson city (pt.) -----	140 910	12.1	83	16 926	17 687	20 622	21 565	10 808	11 659
Yuma city -----	54 923	13.3	172	26 082	27 423	28 433	30 181	16 275	18 974
District 3 -----	610 871	13.4	57	27 396	27 877	31 417	31 909	16 169	16 742
COUNTY									
Cochise County (pt.) -----	28 933	15.8	256	28 364	30 302	32 345	34 991	17 631	19 847
La Paz County -----	13 844	17.7	286	15 519	17 590	17 609	19 933	9 081	11 324
Moricono County (pt.) -----	360 607	12.8	76	30 961	31 540	35 177	35 891	18 399	19 415
Mohave County -----	93 497	14.0	133	23 471	24 534	26 443	27 583	13 557	15 084
Navajo County (pt.) -----	6 276	14.4	334	13 138	17 506	13 108	17 686	5 048	19 212
Yavapai County -----	107 714	13.8	135	21 680	22 441	25 759	26 717	12 400	13 506
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Avondale city (pt.) -----	3 059	13.4	915	42 221	52 543	46 515	57 045	26 647	41 045
Bullhead City city -----	21 951	11.8	302	23 625	26 047	27 227	29 279	14 225	16 818
Floresville city (pt.) -----	112	19.6	1 897	23 738	60 071	23 719	36 107	—	75 000
Glendale city (pt.) -----	85 088	12.7	159	32 000	33 632	37 019	38 909	17 558	19 391
Kingman city -----	12 722	12.2	443	24 099	27 838	29 039	33 556	11 218	15 577
Lake Havasu City city -----	24 363	14.8	290	27 855	29 797	30 618	32 660	15 300	17 294
New Kingman-Butler COP -----	11 627	9.4	341	18 309	21 084	20 194	23 383	9 546	13 541
Peoria city -----	50 618	13.2	187	33 241	35 174	37 314	39 019	18 355	20 851
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	99 033	12.0	122	33 481	34 971	35 581	36 857	23 532	25 976
Prescott city -----	26 455	11.3	351	21 751	23 718	27 928	32 249	12 469	14 742
Sun City COP -----	38 126	12.5	284	25 043	26 384	31 537	33 228	16 266	17 680
Sun City West COP -----	15 997	12.3	524	33 848	36 552	37 720	39 703	18 063	21 738
District 4 -----	610 871	12.0	91	33 333	34 029	40 230	40 896	20 970	21 569
COUNTY									
Moricono County (pt.) -----	610 871	12.0	91	33 333	34 029	40 230	40 896	20 970	21 569
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Glendale city (pt.) -----	48 362	11.0	225	33 438	35 708	40 117	42 551	18 506	21 697
Paradise Valley town -----	11 671	13.3	1 195	102 652	119 639	112 167	132 541	39 318	70 390
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	501 883	12.0	90	31 751	32 281	38 066	38 966	20 439	21 078
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	48 022	12.4	420	44 032	47 103	53 642	57 271	26 139	29 428
District 5 -----	610 871	13.0	69	26 830	27 265	32 497	33 162	16 221	16 735
COUNTY									
Cochise County -----	97 624	14.1	118	21 918	23 055	25 570	26 734	11 724	13 049
Graham County (pt.) -----	22 876	17.5	196	18 669	20 318	22 140	24 175	10 207	11 716
Pima County (pt.) -----	469 668	12.6	85	27 926	28 565	34 567	35 288	16 833	17 389
Pinal County (pt.) -----	20 703	12.7	346	26 701	29 621	29 780	32 859	14 071	20 937
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Casa Grande city (pt.) -----	11 688	11.7	551	28 845	33 951	33 098	39 383	14 838	23 409
Oouglas city -----	12 822	14.2	238	13 556	16 500	15 538	18 864	6 323	9 267
Flowing Wells COP -----	14 013	11.1	332	19 932	22 047	23 449	26 071	11 853	15 484
Green Valley COP -----	13 231	11.5	530	30 785	33 051	35 176	38 468	17 776	21 242
Sierra Visto city -----	32 983	10.6	266	28 363	30 723	31 317	34 236	18 112	22 318
Tucson city (pt.) -----	264 480	12.0	92	23 579	24 268	30 053	30 842	15 061	15 737
District 6 -----	610 872	14.0	57	25 482	25 939	28 936	29 610	14 918	15 639
COUNTY									
Apoche County -----	61 591	13.3	111	13 317	14 882	15 401	17 291	4 738	6 265
Cochise County (pt.) -----	67 658	13.4	149	23 323	25 228	27 810	30 160	13 308	15 357
Gila County -----	40 216	15.4	186	20 315	21 613	23 947	25 719	9 160	11 031
Graham County (pt.) -----	3 678	14.3	295	7 032	10 331	7 642	11 913	2 535	6 799
Greenlee County -----	8 008	19.3	258	25 859	28 790	28 516	31 007	12 301	14 635

Table 33. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Stondord error	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Maricopa County (pt.) -----	263 399	13.0	110	31 407	32 075	35 598	36 450	19 384	20 536
Navajo County (pt.) -----	71 382	16.1	115	19 181	20 494	21 203	22 803	9 518	11 612
Pinal County (pt.) -----	94 940	14.9	91	19 560	20 462	21 960	23 045	10 476	11 761
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Apoche Junction city -----	18 100	10.1	247	18 539	20 739	21 945	24 496	10 989	13 545
Coso Grande city (pt.) -----	7 394	13.1	334	16 654	20 264	18 226	21 548	8 279	14 025
Chandler city (pt.) -----	1 288	13.4	1 697	33 354	40 518	34 796	46 481	19 393	36 550
Flogstoff city (pt.) -----	45 745	13.3	199	27 240	29 518	33 817	36 447	14 661	17 366
Fountain Hills town -----	10 030	13.6	625	40 327	45 166	43 411	48 920	24 724	34 297
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	28 244	14.4	271	39 249	41 855	42 225	45 162	25 069	28 697
Meso city (pt.) -----	118 854	13.1	108	28 249	29 278	31 709	32 617	17 353	18 793
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	3 712	12.2	823	42 183	49 900	46 821	53 989	30 219	39 673
Scottsdole city (pt.) -----	29 686	11.0	595	47 807	52 287	59 998	63 776	28 276	32 059
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State	1 659 430	13.1	767	771	187	189	22.7	22.9	12.2	12.5	437	439	27.4	27.7
District 1	275 479	12.1	849	860	205	212	22.4	22.8	12.0	12.9	475	480	27.2	27.7
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.)	275 479	12.1	849	860	205	212	22.4	22.8	12.0	12.9	475	480	27.2	27.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chandler city (pt.)	34 194	13.0	905	923	191	211	23.8	24.5	11.1	13.8	509	524	24.8	26.3
Gilbert town (pt.)	329	11.2	1 105	1 465	—	801	25.8	39.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—
Mesa city (pt.)	73 660	12.6	865	888	202	218	22.4	23.1	11.4	13.2	466	475	26.6	27.6
Phoenix city (pt.)	75 763	11.2	814	840	205	215	22.6	23.4	12.2	13.5	429	437	26.1	27.1
Scottsdale city (pt.)	27 515	11.7	672	719	204	221	18.9	20.6	10.6	12.8	544	560	27.6	29.3
Tempe city (pt.)	61 452	12.4	839	865	209	224	20.9	21.7	11.0	13.1	491	501	28.9	30.1
District 2	231 083	12.4	573	584	171	176	22.2	22.7	13.4	14.2	363	369	29.4	30.0
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.)	97 399	12.3	561	577	180	188	22.3	23.1	13.5	14.7	372	380	28.9	29.8
Pima County (pt.)	77 331	12.2	533	551	147	155	22.1	23.1	12.9	14.1	331	339	30.8	32.4
Pinal County (pt.)	217	14.7	—	500	65	188	—	30.0	10.9	53.2	20	276	2.9	95.6
Santa Cruz County	9 595	13.0	601	650	172	191	22.1	24.2	12.4	15.4	346	386	27.0	31.6
Yuma County	46 541	12.7	685	715	188	200	20.7	21.9	12.6	14.3	426	446	27.0	28.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.)	4 405	10.9	468	584	142	174	15.7	21.2	12.5	19.0	367	415	27.0	32.5
Glendale city (pt.)	6 373	12.6	572	654	180	213	22.6	26.9	10.7	15.6	372	398	30.8	38.6
Nogales city	5 537	13.4	520	622	171	191	21.9	24.9	11.2	14.9	316	357	29.5	35.3
Phoenix city (pt.)	79 628	12.1	557	573	182	190	22.5	23.3	13.7	15.2	370	379	28.7	29.7
Tucson city (pt.)	56 848	12.1	519	539	155	164	21.9	23.1	12.9	14.4	334	342	31.5	33.3
Yuma city	22 689	13.2	692	722	203	219	20.6	22.0	12.3	14.7	451	471	26.8	28.4
District 3	295 941	14.1	741	751	186	189	23.6	24.0	11.7	12.1	453	461	27.4	28.1
COUNTY														
Cocconino County (pt.)	16 878	16.0	701	749	181	202	19.6	22.1	11.2	13.7	366	402	18.3	21.3
La Paz County	10 182	20.5	449	545	135	169	18.9	23.1	12.3	16.4	320	357	23.4	27.4
Maricopa County (pt.)	161 117	13.0	783	796	190	194	23.9	24.3	11.4	12.0	476	487	27.8	28.8
Mahave County	50 822	15.3	603	629	172	181	21.3	22.5	11.3	12.5	460	475	26.7	28.2
Navajo County (pt.)	2 137	14.8	180	547	69	91	14.3	23.9	10.3	13.8	153	211	9.0	15.8
Yavapai County	54 805	14.5	634	658	184	191	23.8	24.9	11.9	12.9	409	423	27.9	29.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Avondale city (pt.)	1 174	13.7	1 102	1 197	181	402	23.4	27.5	3.8	59.6	355	1 376	10.2	33.9
Bullhead City city	13 453	13.1	736	811	187	214	22.2	25.9	11.2	15.5	516	542	27.9	30.4
Flagstaff city (pt.)	44	15.9	716	1 191	—	—	41.3	93.7	—	—	—	750	—	100.0
Glendale city (pt.)	34 486	12.6	871	892	221	246	23.8	24.7	10.9	13.8	431	444	27.2	29.0
Kingman city	5 473	12.3	551	612	146	171	17.0	20.5	10.3	14.2	364	412	23.8	28.5
Lake Havasu City city	12 845	15.2	590	629	180	193	21.9	23.7	10.4	12.3	466	503	24.9	27.5
New Kingman-Butler CDP	5 148	10.2	499	580	126	164	16.0	23.3	8.6	14.6	358	383	23.3	31.2
Pearla city	21 944	13.8	846	868	212	229	24.8	25.9	10.7	13.0	558	621	31.3	35.7
Phoenix city (pt.)	36 321	12.0	754	772	211	230	23.6	24.4	10.9	13.9	531	551	25.9	27.6
Prescott city	13 393	11.9	682	740	194	210	21.7	24.2	11.1	13.2	412	433	29.2	32.3
Sun City CDP	27 353	12.6	460	486	180	185	20.9	22.9	11.2	12.1	574	660	37.9	50.3
Sun City West CDP	10 367	12.5	648	701	195	205	20.7	24.4	10.1	11.4	730	885	32.9	53.1
District 4	280 302	12.1	850	861	236	242	22.5	22.9	12.2	12.9	470	476	26.6	27.2
COUNTY														
Maricopa County (pt.)	280 302	12.1	850	861	236	242	22.5	22.9	12.2	12.9	470	476	26.6	27.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Glendale city (pt.)	20 359	11.1	792	828	210	233	20.9	22.1	9.6	13.2	457	487	26.6	28.5
Paradise Valley town	4 750	12.9	1 993	2 283	486	568	19.4	23.0	10.0	13.5	1 025	1 558	18.7	54.1
Phoenix city (pt.)	228 712	12.1	830	842	227	233	22.5	22.9	12.3	13.2	459	465	26.6	27.2
Scottsdale city (pt.)	26 038	12.7	1 021	1 086	288	313	22.8	24.2	10.8	12.8	657	697	24.8	26.9
District 5	278 234	13.0	725	736	187	191	21.8	22.2	11.5	12.1	402	407	27.3	27.9
COUNTY														
Cochise County	40 238	14.8	608	642	155	164	20.9	21.9	12.0	13.4	348	365	25.0	27.2
Graham County (pt.)	8 190	17.9	489	527	161	180	20.3	22.5	12.0	14.4	299	323	27.8	33.1
Pima County (pt.)	220 876	12.5	744	757	194	198	21.9	22.3	11.2	11.9	408	415	27.5	28.1
Pinal County (pt.)	8 930	13.1	695	743	205	224	19.7	21.9	10.8	14.2	414	440	23.4	27.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Casa Grande city (pt.)	4 589	11.0	722	786	220	275	18.9	22.1	9.9	15.9	420	449	23.1	28.4
Daouglas city	4 327	13.7	495	601	133	152	21.2	24.6	12.0	15.1	253	292	27.1	32.8
Flowing Wells CDP	6 657	11.3	549	614	146	185	19.5	23.3	7.6	14.9	372	417	23.6	28.2
Green Valley CDP	10 047	11.5	491	553	169	178	18.1	21.4	9.8	11.5	474	569	28.0	34.3
Sierra Vista city	12 927	10.8	724	763	180	216	19.6	21.5	8.6	12.9	404	430	23.6	26.2
Tucson city (pt.)	126 490	12.0	649	665	185	191	21.1	21.7	11.4	12.4	390	396	28.2	29.0
District 6	298 391	14.5	781	795	158	163	23.3	23.7	12.0	12.5	422	429	24.7	25.4
COUNTY														
Apache County	26 731	14.6	517	583	66	73	16.0	19.5	11.9	13.4	229	257	14.4	16.6
Cocconino County (pt.)	26 036	14.2	755	799	121	144	20.1	21.6	11.1	13.0	434	453	25.6	27.6
Gila County	22 961	15.3	521	562	164	174	18.1	20.6	12.0	13.4	332	358	23.0	25.1
Graham County (pt.)	922	15.0	234	560	76	110	4.4	88.0	10.2	15.1	149	250	14.8	32.5
Greenlee County	3 582	19.3	378	518	136	154	13.5	21.2	11.2	14.9	286	303	11.6	14.0

Table 34. **Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Moricone County (pt.) -----	137 744	13.0	882	899	192	198	24.5	25.1	11.2	12.1	497	510	26.1	27.2
Novajo County (pt.) -----	36 830	18.6	549	580	115	127	18.8	20.7	11.8	13.0	290	311	21.1	23.3
Pinol County (pt.) -----	43 585	15.0	512	541	168	178	21.1	22.4	12.7	14.2	352	368	26.4	28.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apoche Junction city -----	12 760	10.8	581	646	167	187	21.8	24.9	11.6	16.2	384	416	26.0	30.8
Coso Grande city (pt.) -----	2 815	12.8	380	471	163	197	16.5	22.7	11.8	19.7	314	353	27.1	33.9
Chandler city (pt.) -----	773	13.7	671	914	228	269	21.5	29.0	7.9	14.3	531	649	26.3	34.3
Flagstaff city (pt.) -----	16 269	13.6	784	823	181	198	20.1	21.7	10.5	13.6	460	479	27.7	29.7
Fountain Hills town -----	5 061	13.2	1 026	1 123	247	275	25.2	27.7	9.3	13.1	624	698	24.6	30.2
Gilbert town (pt.) -----	10 326	14.4	1 002	1 051	237	277	24.6	25.9	11.0	15.7	463	494	23.3	25.0
Mesa city (pt.) -----	66 808	13.0	780	800	175	183	24.1	24.8	11.0	12.5	461	475	26.1	27.6
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	1 612	12.0	1 035	1 159	180	247	26.2	28.8	5.9	15.9	591	1 716	5.5	39.2
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	15 475	11.2	1 311	1 397	289	353	25.3	27.0	9.9	13.2	658	705	25.1	27.9
Tempe city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with on American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollors)				Medion gross rent (dollors)	
						With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1-----	610 872	12.2	275 479	12.1	109	669	848	146	239	414	442
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreos-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solt River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2-----	610 871	12.1	231 083	12.4	49	327	412	74	91	276	312
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreos-----	12 769	12.7	3 605	13.4	52	144	208	59	74	129	179
Cocopah Reservation, AZ-----	515	19.0	130	21.5	310	101	457	71	155	96	289
Fort Yumo (Quechan) Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.)-----	16	18.8	10	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilo Bend Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilo River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papago Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	8 654	10.2	2 508	11.4	57	123	231	54	70	108	177
Pascua Yaqui Reservation, AZ-----	2 412	19.3	600	17.7	152	134	211	103	197	120	198
Son Xavier Reservation, AZ-----	1 172	14.9	357	17.1	138	55	246	72	152	103	264
District 3-----	610 871	13.4	295 941	14.1	80	463	592	92	117	280	340
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreos-----	16 817	22.6	6 255	25.6	74	252	349	88	104	177	223
Comp Verde Reservation, AZ-----	618	37.5	162	34.0	210	149	362	57	106	86	194
Colorado River Reservation, AZ-CA (pt.)-----	6 790	24.6	2 832	30.0	190	228	365	127	162	220	291
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ-CA-NV (pt.)-----	454	36.1	194	35.1	269	—	—	—	—	140	265
Havasupoi Reservation, AZ-----	423	46.6	142	52.1	344	—	—	116	149	—	—
Hopi Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ (pt.)-----	7 358	14.6	2 469	15.0	96	198	423	72	94	125	223
Hualopoi Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ-----	822	40.5	322	42.5	196	365	482	105	149	140	226
Koibab Reservation, AZ-----	165	30.3	72	34.7	882	38	263	27	148	45	241
Navajo Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.)-----	11	18.2	9	11.1	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Yavapoi Reservation, AZ-----	176	42.6	53	41.5	519	—	—	85	163	—	500
District 5-----	610 871	13.0	278 234	13.0	188	631	812	111	191	354	406
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreos-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 6-----	610 872	14.0	298 391	14.5	21	274	334	68	73	236	253
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreos-----	124 306	13.2	45 354	14.5	22	222	270	67	72	203	222
Fort Apocbe Reservation, AZ-----	10 394	12.8	3 240	14.5	68	137	213	78	99	152	212
Fort McDowell Reservation, AZ-----	640	46.7	179	49.2	480	117	306	74	118	87	238
Gilo River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	9 540	13.0	2 649	13.5	60	152	251	71	93	134	205
Hopi Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ (pt.)-----	2	—	7	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moricopo (Ak-Chin) Reservation, AZ-----	446	48.4	109	48.6	254	—	—	53	79	—	—
Navajo Reservation and Trust Londs, AZ-NM-UT (pt.) (pt.)-----	90 953	12.7	34 846	14.3	27	314	402	62	67	215	239
Popago Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	76	5.3	27	11.1	735	—	—	—	100	—	—
Payson (Yavapoi-Apache) Community, AZ-----	102	7.8	28	14.3	1 410	—	—	—	200	—	300
Solt River Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	4 852	13.9	2 141	14.7	128	149	243	55	93	137	231
Son Carlos Reservation, AZ (pt.)-----	7 294	15.2	2 124	14.9	80	129	465	80	106	153	228
Zuni Pueblo, AZ-NM (pt.)-----	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)”—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								Eight or more
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arizona

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.7
Household type.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Family type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
- If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) ☐ No and reason(s). ➔

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) ☐ No and reason(s). ➔

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons		B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID	
		Occupied	Vacant						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n	<input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			E. Complete after		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>			

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Motorcycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Bicycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Walked</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Worked at home</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Railroad</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Ferryboat</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Taxicab</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other method</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Drove alone</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 5 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 2 people</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 6 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 3 people</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 4 people</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 10 or more people</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="radio"/> Motorcycle	<input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="radio"/> Bicycle	<input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="radio"/> Walked	<input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="radio"/> Worked at home	<input type="radio"/> Railroad	<input type="radio"/> Ferryboat	<input type="radio"/> Taxicab	<input type="radio"/> Other method	<input type="radio"/> Drove alone	<input type="radio"/> 5 people	<input type="radio"/> 2 people	<input type="radio"/> 6 people	<input type="radio"/> 3 people	<input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people	<input type="radio"/> 4 people	<input type="radio"/> 10 or more people	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Retail trade</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> Manufacturing	<input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade		<input type="radio"/> Retail trade		<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van	<input type="radio"/> Motorcycle																											
<input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus	<input type="radio"/> Bicycle																											
<input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car	<input type="radio"/> Walked																											
<input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="radio"/> Worked at home																											
<input type="radio"/> Railroad	<input type="radio"/> Ferryboat																											
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<input type="radio"/> 4 people	<input type="radio"/> 10 or more people																											
<input type="radio"/> Manufacturing	<input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)																											
<input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade																												
<input type="radio"/> Retail trade																												
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </div> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Minutes — Skip to 28 </div>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None OR</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: right;">\$.00</div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>																										
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee</p> <p><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</p> <p><input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm</p>																											
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32</p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Weeks </div> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> Hours </div>																											
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>																												

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

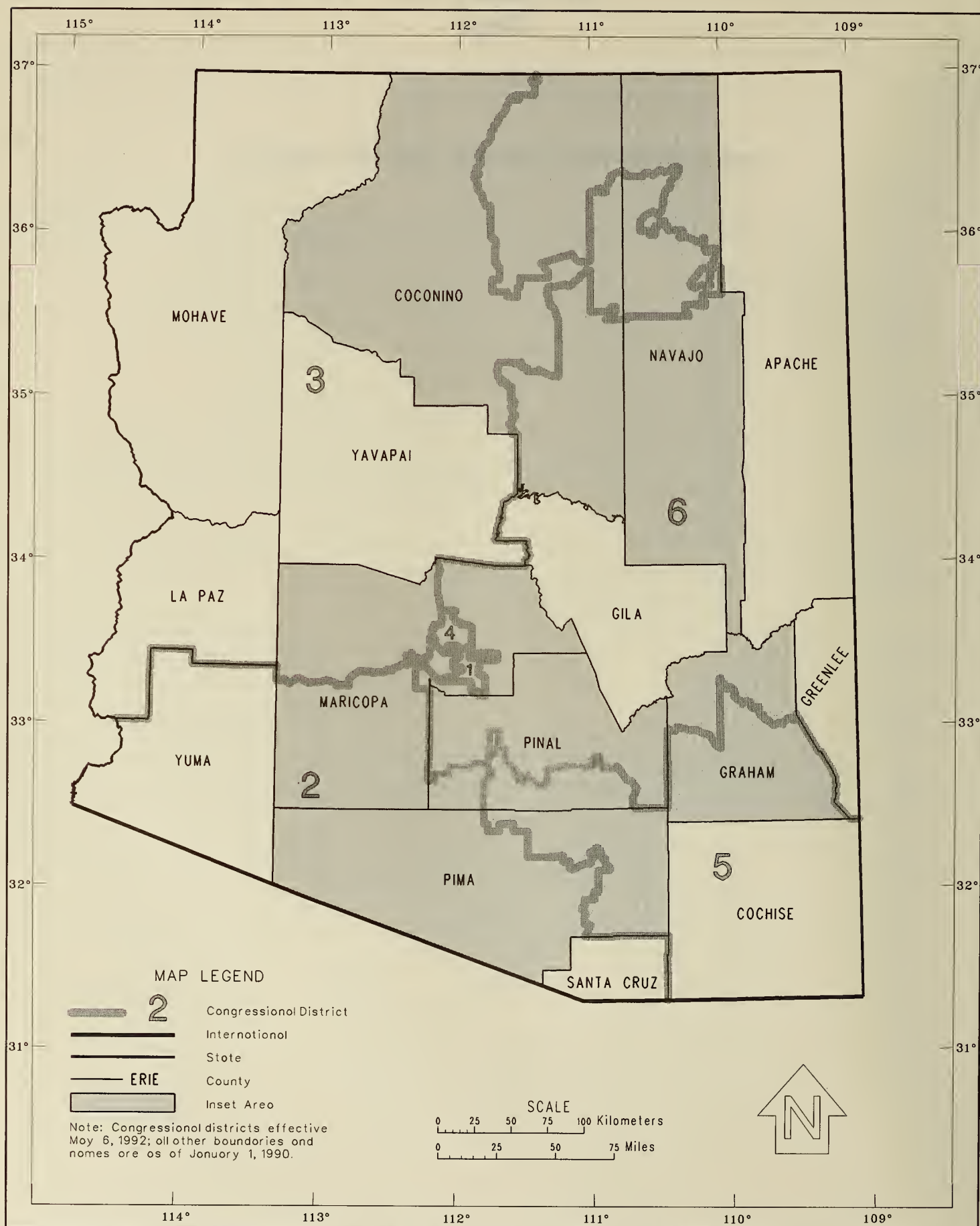
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupa- tions and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivi- sions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.





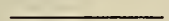
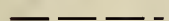

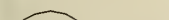
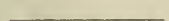



Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (6 Districts)

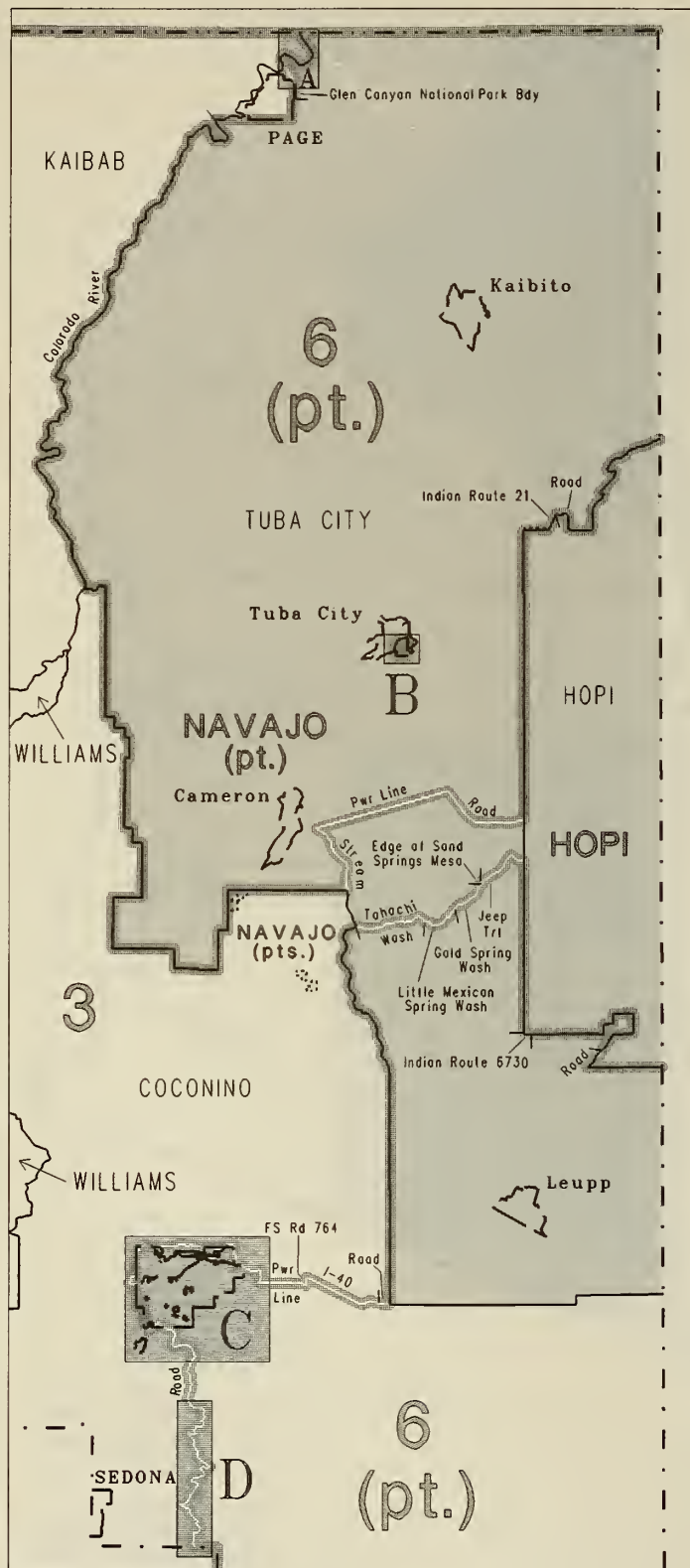


Congressional District Inset Map Legend

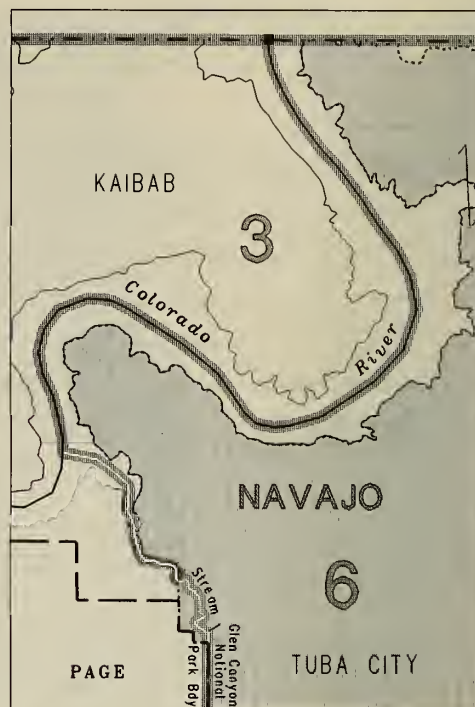
	2	Congressional District
		State
		County
	CAMPO	American Indian Reservation and Trust Land
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective May 6, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.

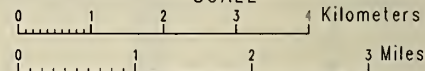
COCONINO COUNTY (PART)



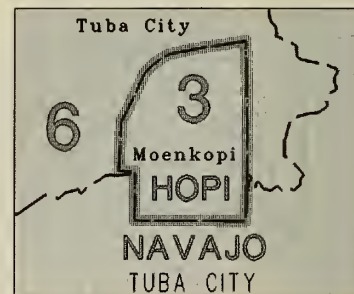
INSET A



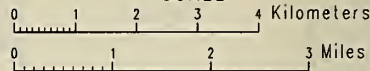
SCALE



INSET B

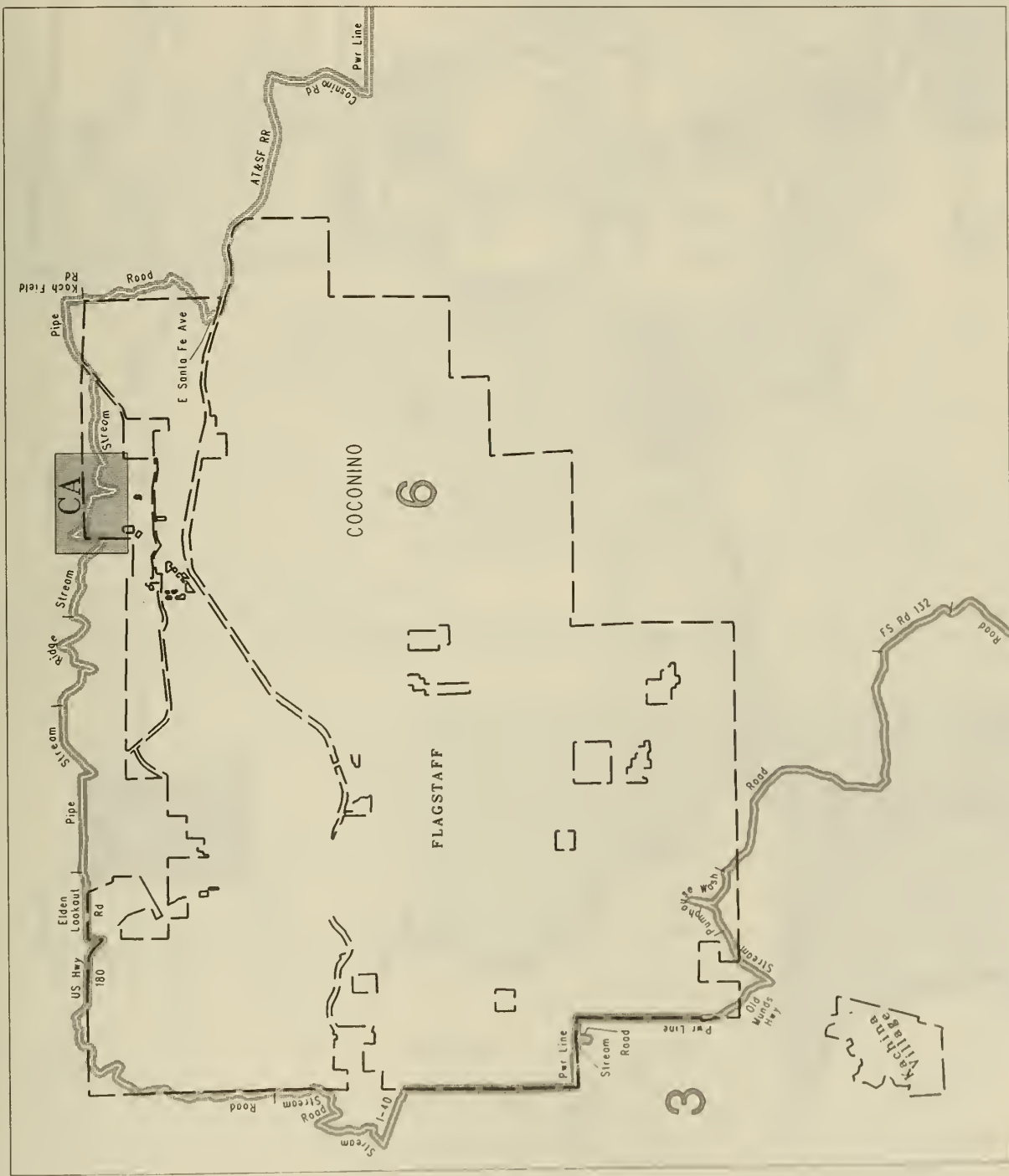


SCALE



INSET LOCATION

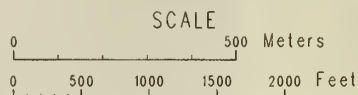
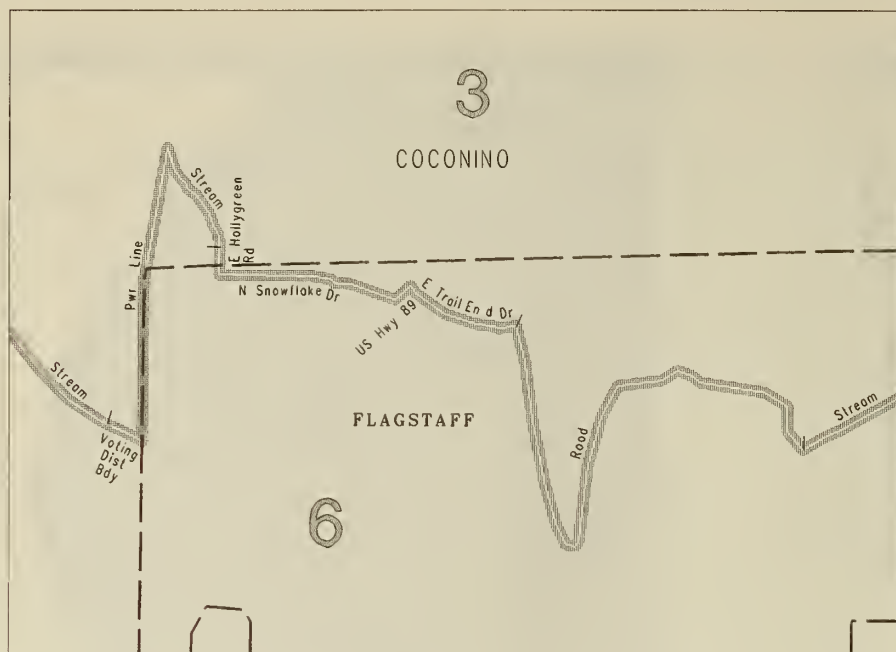
COCONINO COUNTY - INSET C



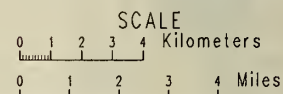
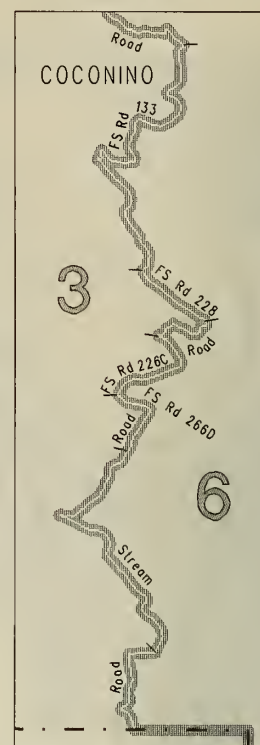
Congressional Districts - Insets

COCONINO COUNTY

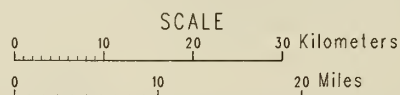
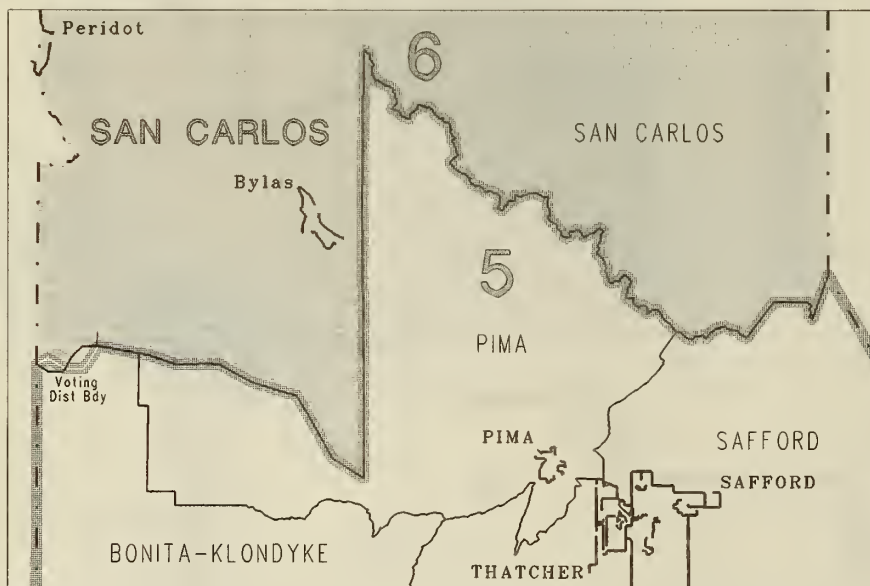
INSET CA



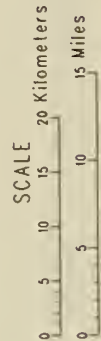
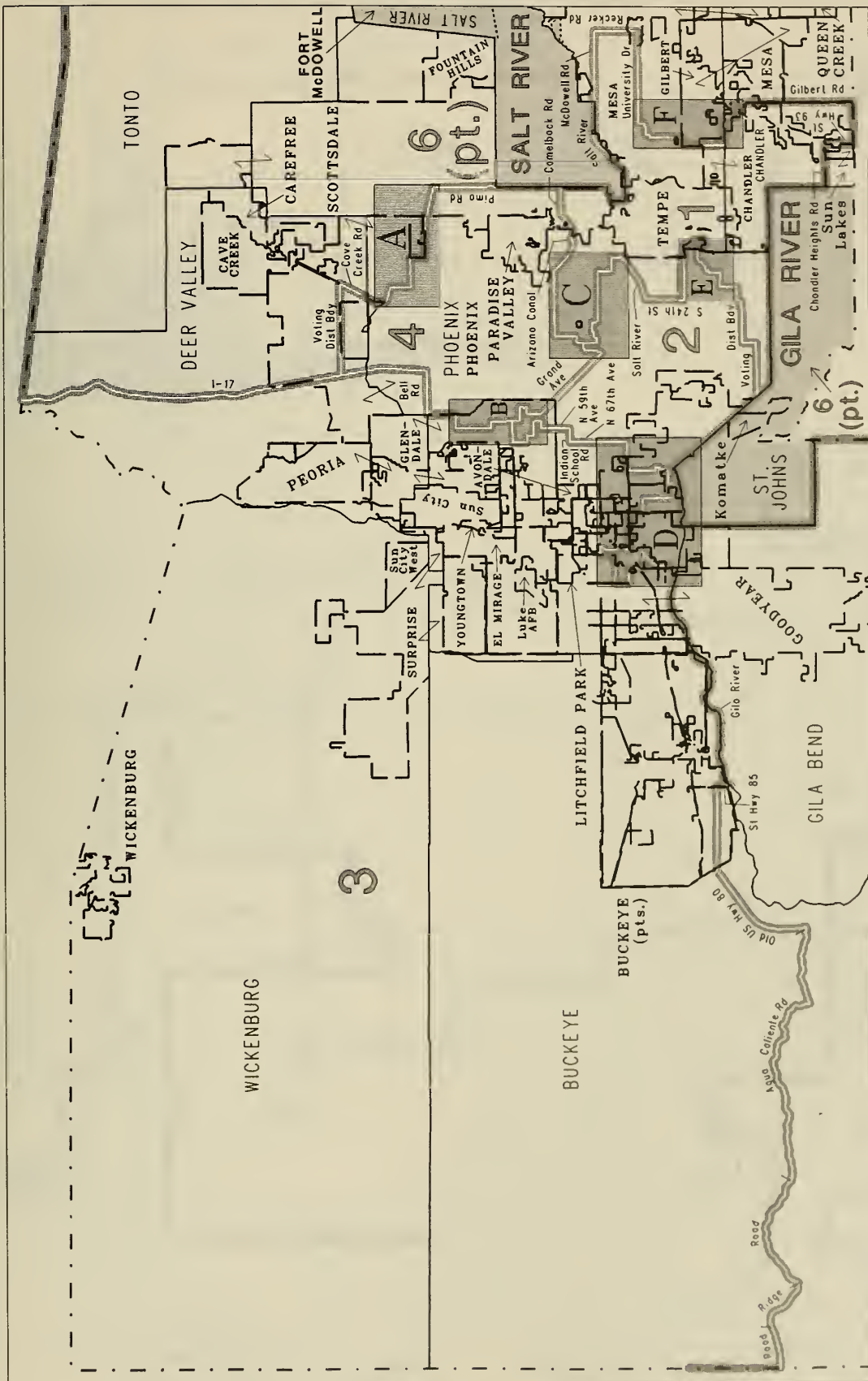
INSET D



GRAHAM COUNTY (PART)

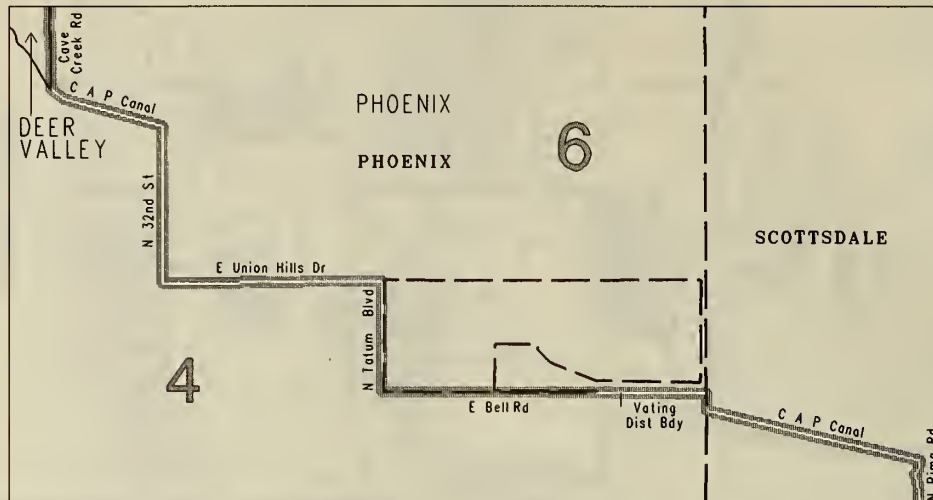


MARICOPA COUNTY (PART)



MARICOPA COUNTY

INSET A



INSET B



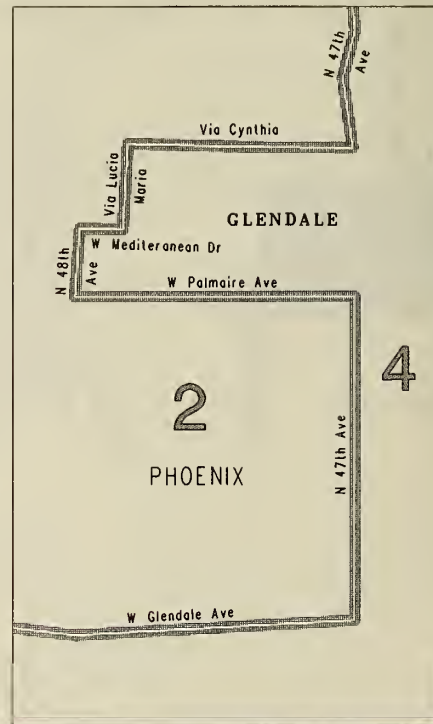
SCALE
0 1 2 Kilometers

0 1 2 Miles

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles



INSET BA



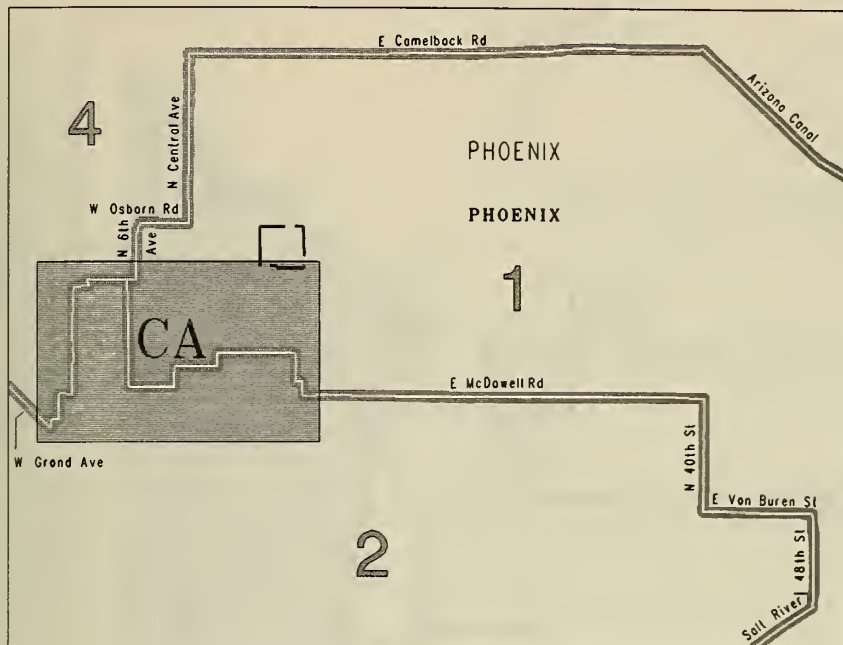
SCALE
0 200 Meters

0 200 400 600 800 Feet

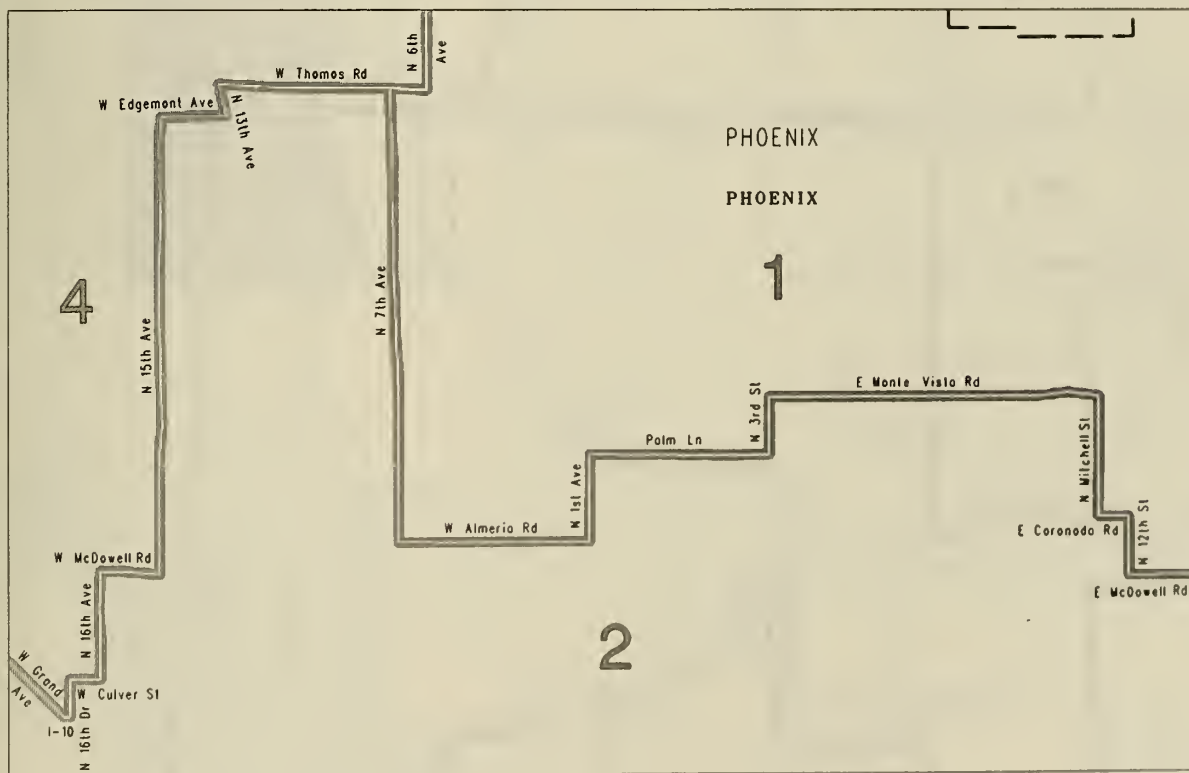
Congressional Districts - Insets

MARICOPA COUNTY

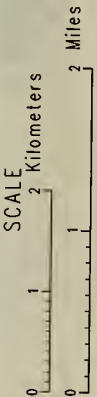
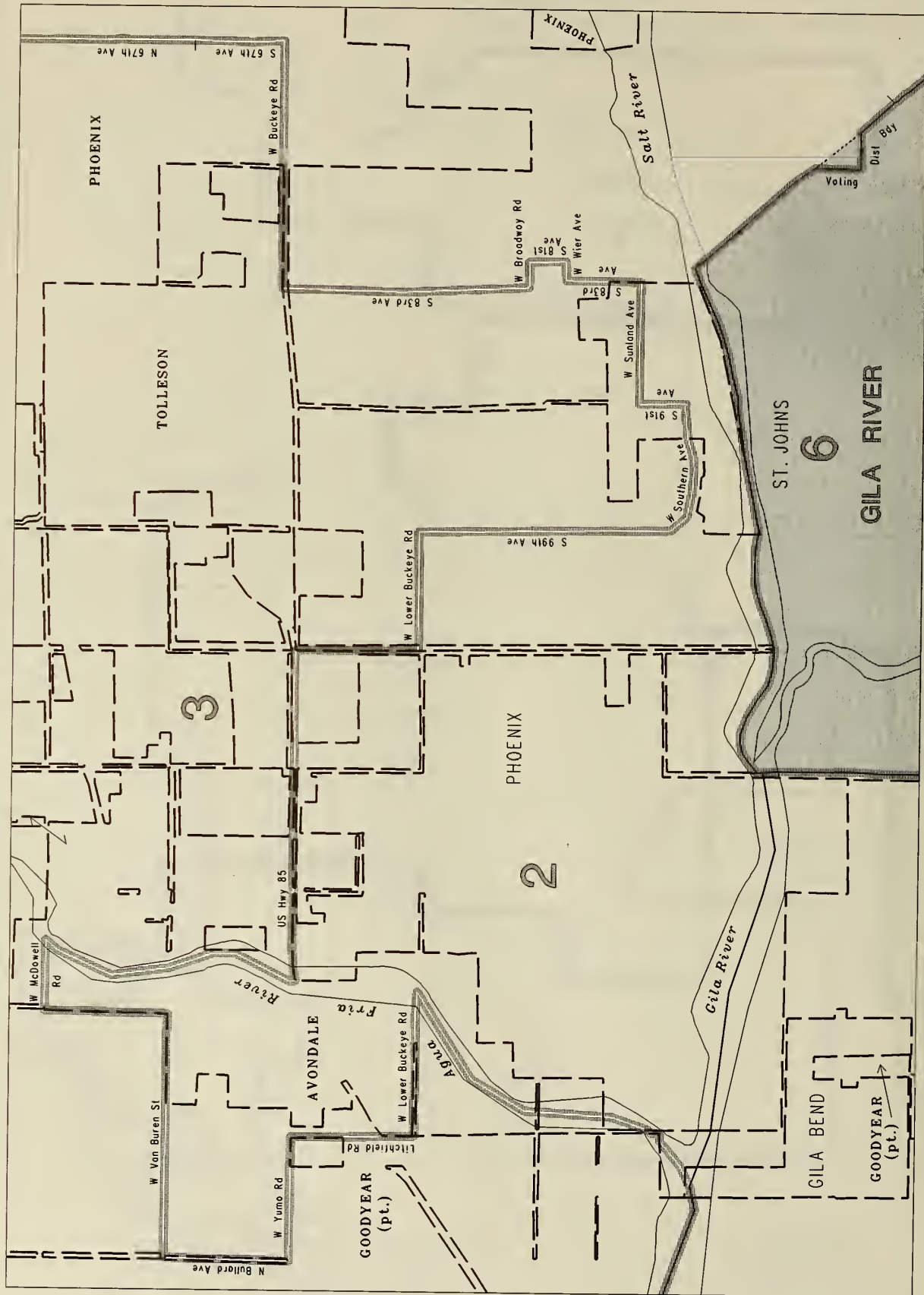
INSET C



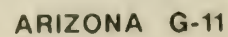
INSET CA



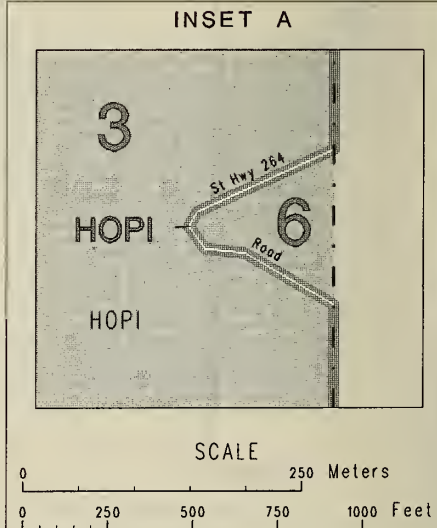
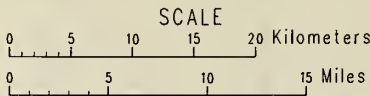
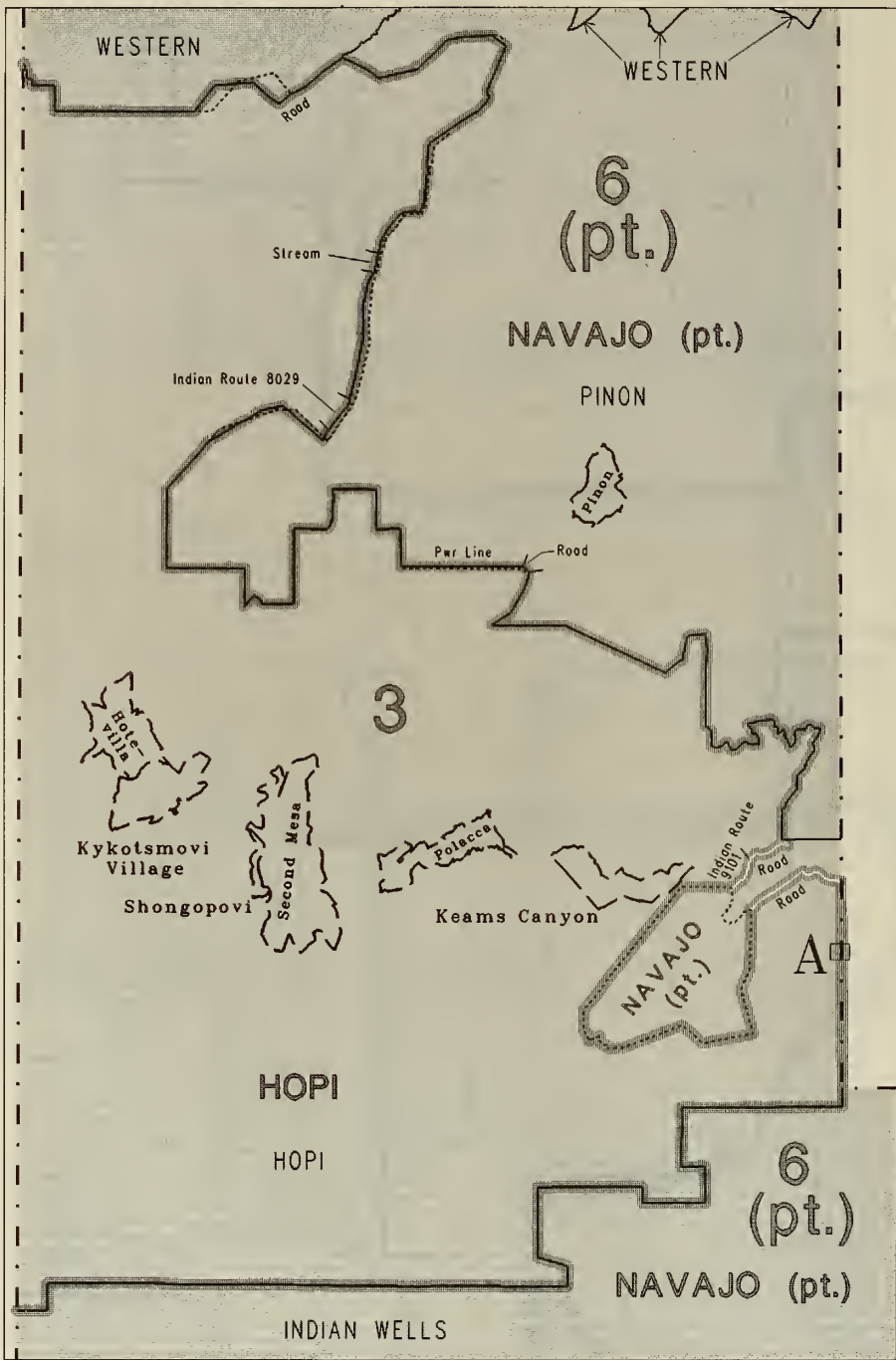
MARICOPA COUNTY - INSET D

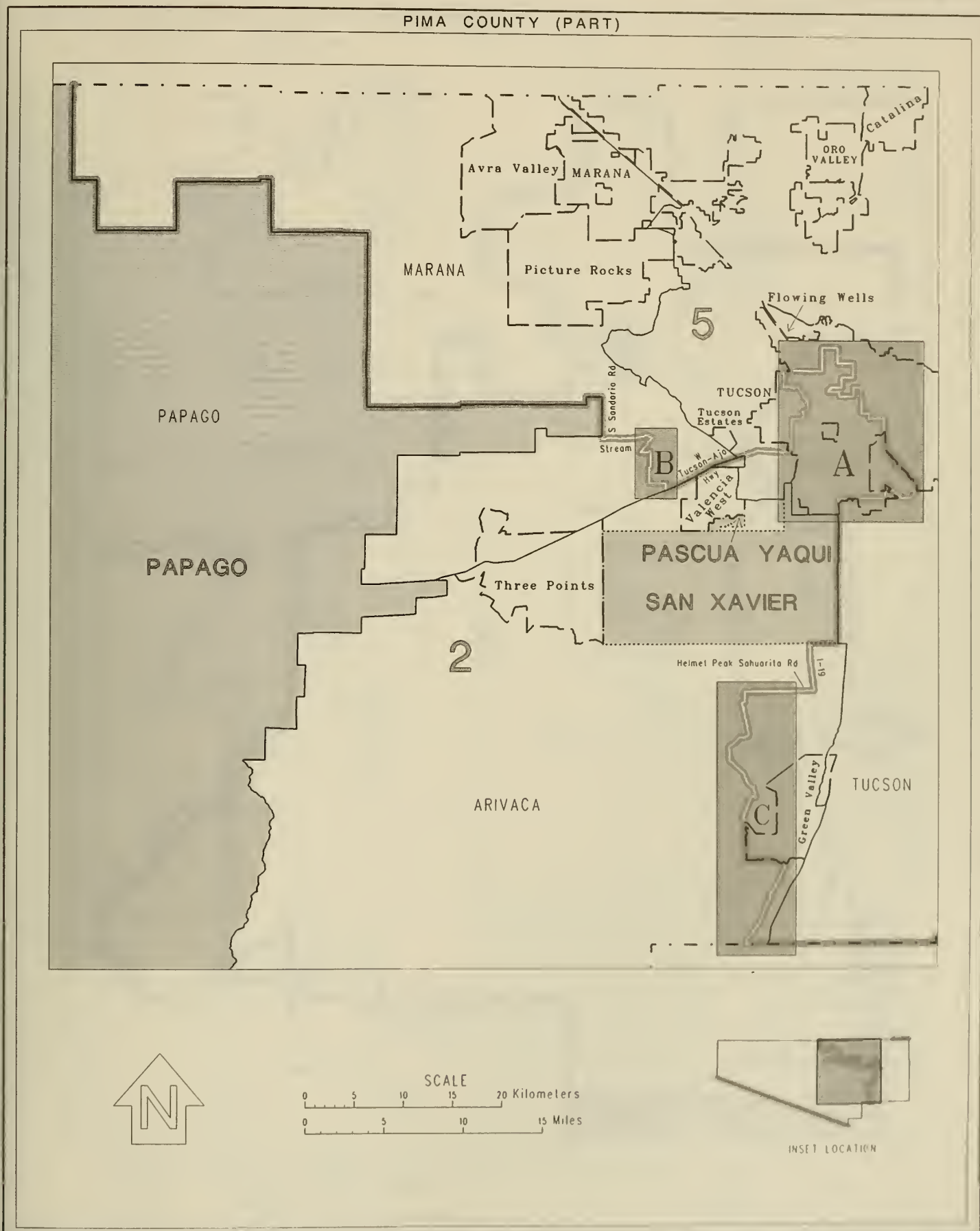


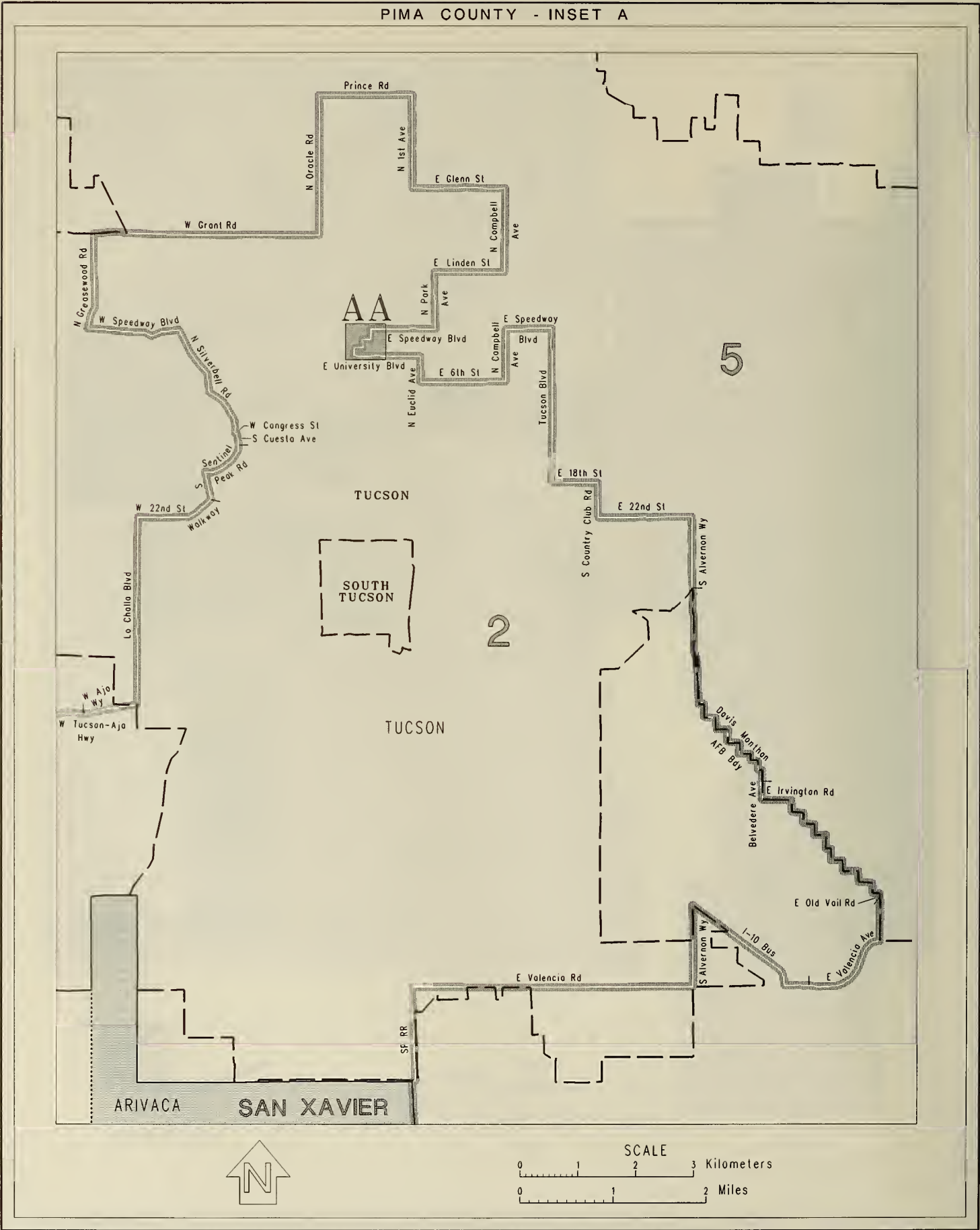
MARICOPA COUNTY



NAVAJO COUNTY (PART)

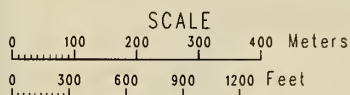
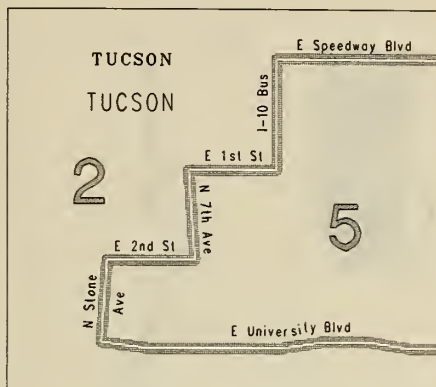




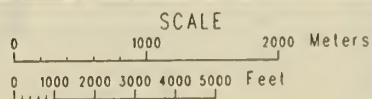
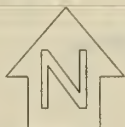
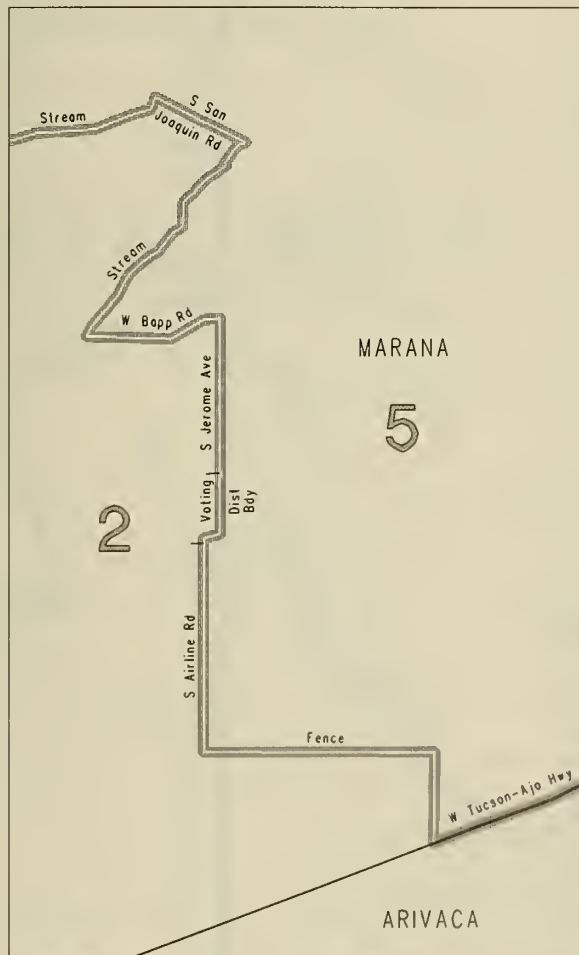


PIMA COUNTY

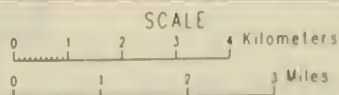
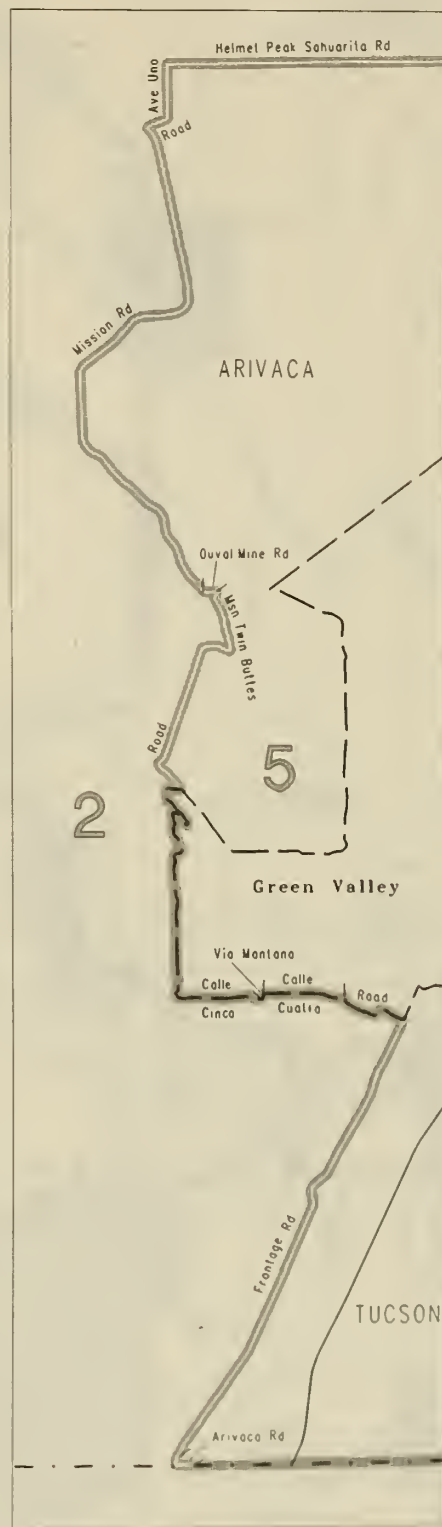
INSET AA



INSET B



INSET C

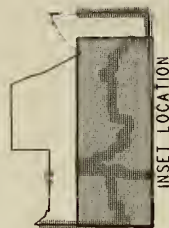




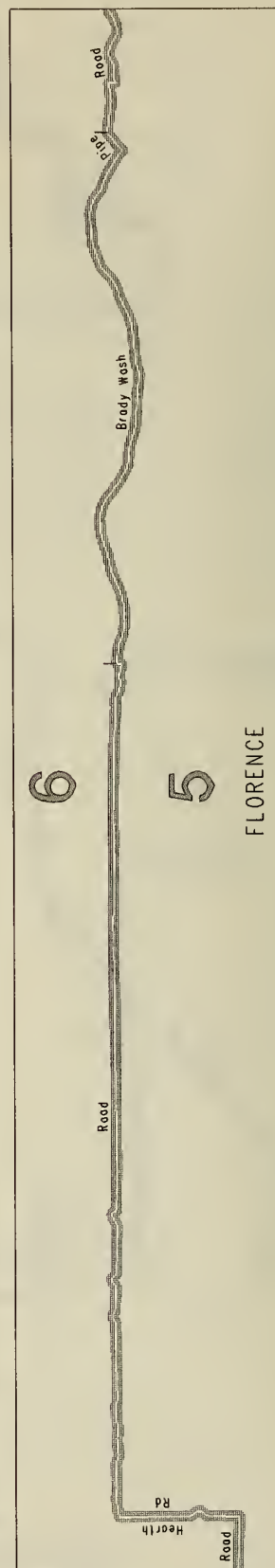
SCALE

0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers

0 5 10 15 Miles



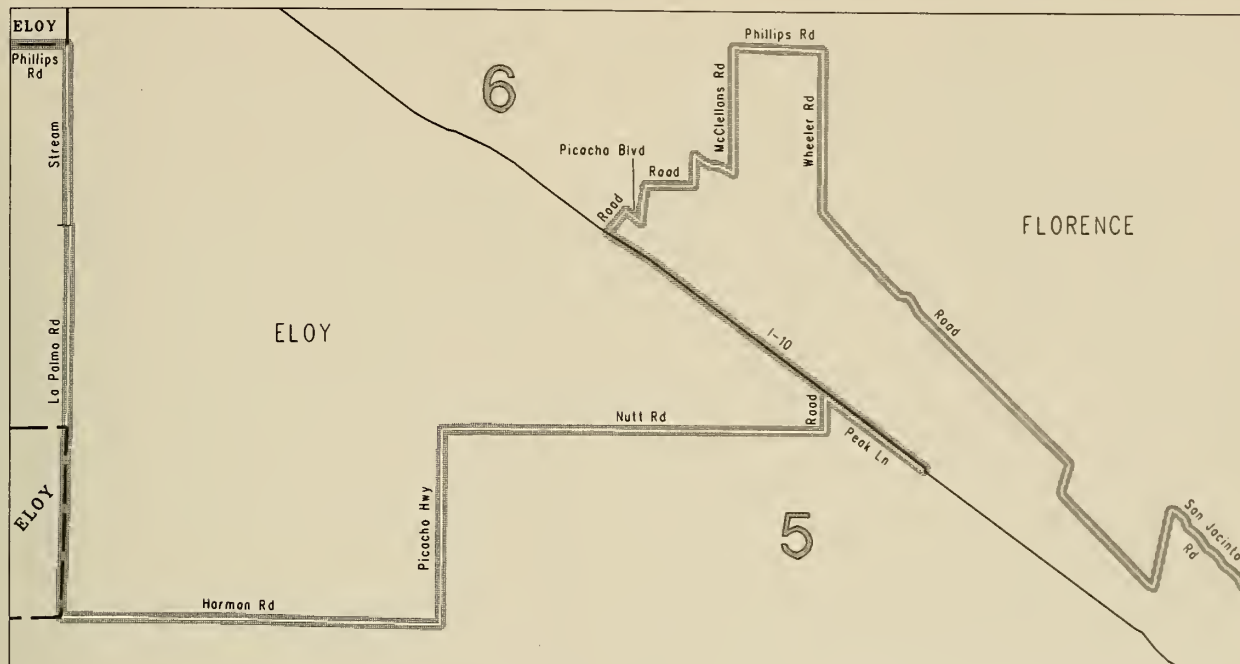
INSET A



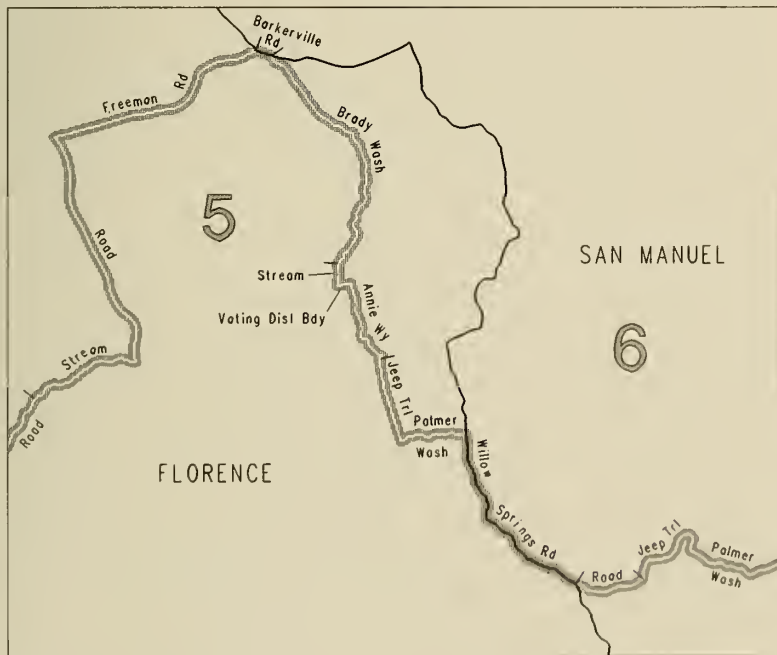
A vertical scale bar with markings from 0 to 4. The left side is labeled 'Kilometers' and the right side is labeled 'Miles'. The scale shows that 4 kilometers is equivalent to 3 miles.

PINAL COUNTY

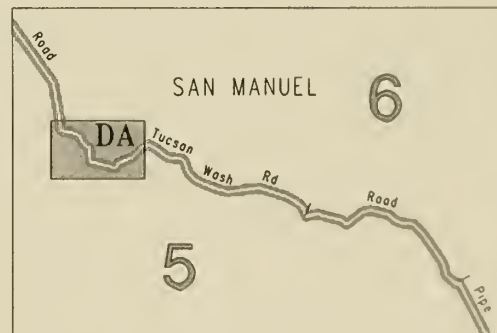
INSET B



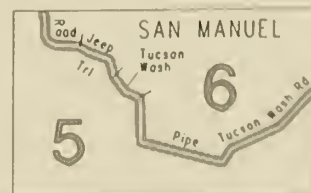
INSET C

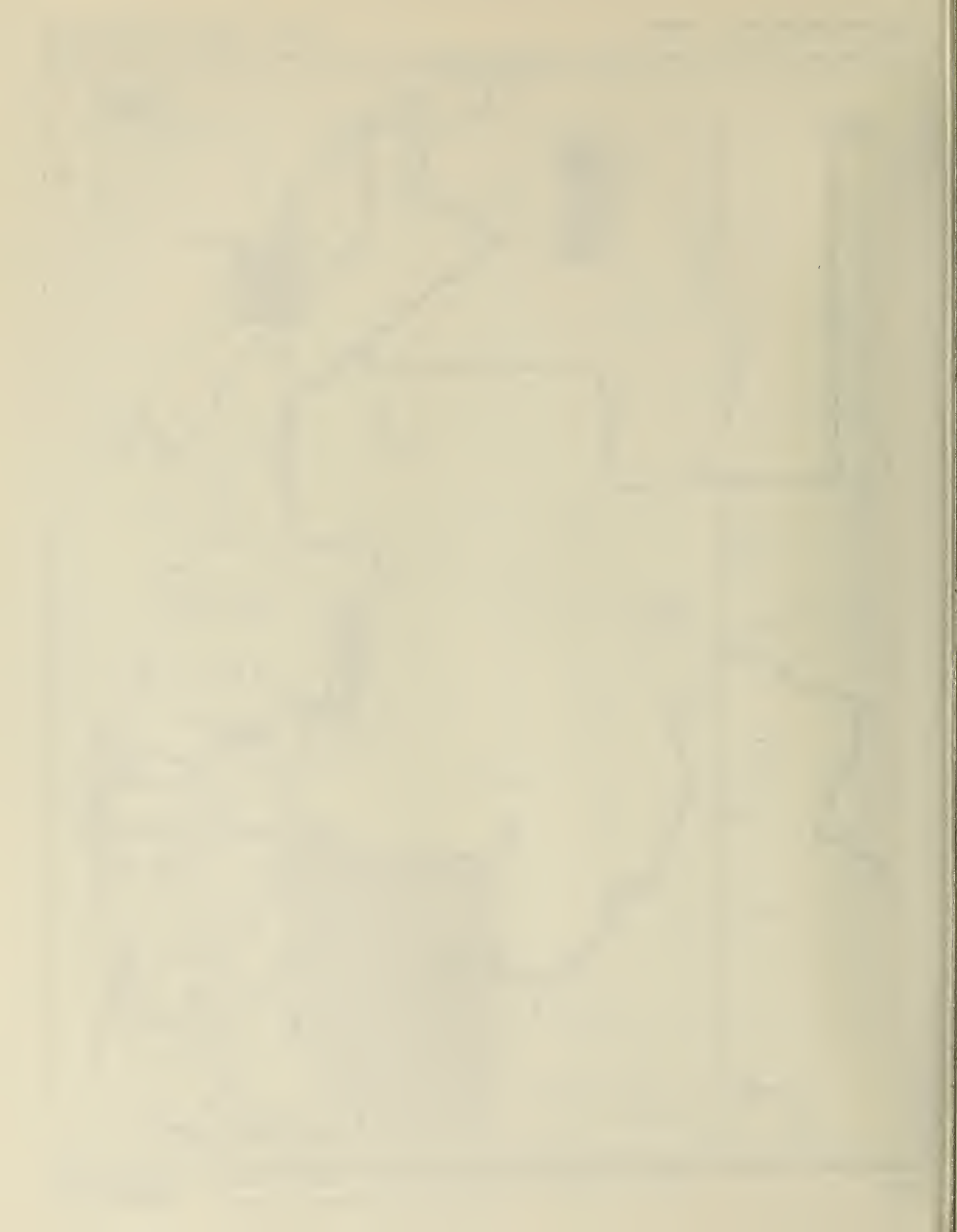


INSET D

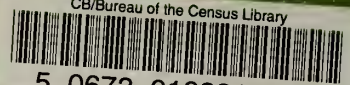


INSET DA





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